THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PARTIES IN SAN DOMINGO.

A Letter from Davis Hatch.

The Commission severely Criticized

General Grant in the West.

PARTIES IN SAN DOMINGO.

A Sharp Criticism of the United States Commission.

Mr. Davis Hatch writes as follows to the New York *Evening Post*:—

The report of our commissioners does great injustice to Cabral and his party, in calling their opposition to Baez "a guerilla warfare," and "animated by resentments purely personal." Cabral was elected President by the direct vote of the people, and the voting was as free as it ever was in this country. I was there at the time. Baez was chosen by a so-called National Convention, selected by his provisional government while he was in Curacoa. This our commissioners should have known, and yet they say they "did not find that there is any opponent of the present administration of that republic who has now, or who ever has had, any claim to the chief magistracy by a title superior to that of the present incumbent."

The report is equally unjust towards the people of Hayti. There is no deep animosity existing between the people of the two republics; neither any apprehension on the part of the Dominicans that Hayti will ever attempt to regain forcible possession of their country. There was a league between Salnave and Baez, fellow tyrants, usurpers, and conspirators, to support and protect each other, and hence Baez's pretended apprehension of trouble from Salnave's successor, President Saget, whose sympathies are naturally and properly with Cabral, and who no doubt winks at his supplies passing through Hayti. Who will say he has not a perfect right to do this, seeing the attitude of our Government towards Baez? Have the Haytiens not been provoked to this by the threats of our Government?

But the commissioners do great injustice to Cabral also, in asserting that the people enjoy as much liberty under Baez as they did under any previous administration. I was there during Baez's brief rule of less than six months in 1866, during Cabral's administration from September, 1866, to February, 1868, and more than a year of Baez's present term, and know that until toward the close of Cabral's administration, when it was known that an expedition, fitted out by Baez from Curacoa, had landed and started an insurrection against his Government, no one was molested for his political opinions, however openly expressed. This, like most of the information obtained, came from Baez, his officials and partisans. If they had called upon General Hungria—who started and carried through the insurrection against Cabral, by order and for account of Baez; carried on the Government for him more than two months, until he had courage to go over and take charge himself; and then his Minister of War until last October, and since then in the asylum of the British Consulate—they would have obtained much valuable information, though perhaps such as they would rather not make public. And they might have obtained reliable information on the state of the country, and how Baez is regarded among his countrymen generally, from the numerous political prisoners in the dungeons, if they really wished to hear both sides.

I know from letters received, written while they were there, that they were told of these things. They were keen to observe and swift to note, "muskets in the hands of prisoners having the Haytien stamp on them," but make no mention of those in the hands of Baez's men with U. S. on them, everywhere to be seen, as well as cartridge-boxes and belts with the U. S. plate. I saw many cases of muskets opened in Azua with our armory mark on the outside. Is it any greater crime for the Haytiens to furnish death-dealing missives to Dominicans than for us to do so? or does our superior strength give us a right to do so?

The country expected better things of Mr. Wade, from his great experience and previous history, than this rose-colored, one-sided, and altogether partial report. If the President is satisfied it is evident the people or the press are not—except in a few cases where an impartial verdict was not to be expected.

[Extracts from the official organ of Cabral.]

From the copies of the Dominican journals sent us by Mr. Hatch, says the *Post*, we translate and condense the following:—

"On the 7th of March the American Commissioners met Generals Alvarez and Travieso. The *official* interview between the Americans and the Dominican representatives having concluded, the former then asked the latter to give them confidentially their opinions on the situation of the revolution, and the views of those who sustained it. The Dominicans told them that if they would travel through the country they would be at liberty to inquire for themselves. They assured the Americans that, with the exception of the adherents of Baez, no one in the republic desired annexation; that the Dominicans valued their own independence as highly as they (the Americans) did; and that Baez entirely misrepresented the facts in regard to public feeling in San Domingo.

"The Dominicans added that the vote taken by order of Baez in favor of annexation was illegal, as was proved by the revolution itself, by the prisons filled with eminent patriots, by the forests containing now many fugitives from persecution, and by the numberless Dominicans who had fled to foreign lands. Messrs. White and Howe admitted that they had met with several notable fugitives, and that at Port-au-Prince they saw among others who would not accept the annexation scheme, Angel Maria Caminero, brother of Caminero, the present commander of the armies of San Domingo, and the principal supporter of Baez.

El Pabellon Dominicano of March 31 contains a violent article directed against the Baez government, giving the names of a number of its victims, who are designated as "martyrs," and inveighing against the annexation scheme as a *'job,'* which compromises both the honor and the interests of the United States and of the Dominican republic.

"'This is annexation!' says *El Pabellon*. "An infamous speculation! A bargain! A fraud! A robbery! Such is the annexation projected by Baez and upheld by Grant."

GRANT IN THE WEST.

St. Louis' Entertainment of the President.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Tuesday says:—

Yesterday President Grant, carrying out his prearranged plan, rode out to his farm on the Gravois road, and returning he drove to Glen Kenneth, the country seat of Mr. W. H. Benton, where he partook of lunch, in company with a number of personal friends from the city.

In the evening he dined at the residence of Colonel Robert Campbell. Colonel Campbell was absent in New York, where he had been called to attend to his duties as member of the Board of Indian Commissioners. The distinguished guest was entertained in an elegant manner by the accomplished hostess, Mrs. Campbell.

At 10 o'clock the President repaired to the residence of Mr. Benton, where a number of gentlemen were awaiting him. After congratulations, his Excellency, smoking a cigar, mingled with the groups and engaged freely in conversation.

The President this morning will go to Carondelet by special train, and a visit to the furnaces will be made. The time for the President's departure for Washington is fixed at 10 o'clock tonight. He will pass over the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Proposed Act for Placing them Under the Safeguards of Law.

The following is a copy of the bill presented in the State Legislature yesterday by Mr. Reyburn, providing for throwing the restraints of law around delegate elections in this State. It is based upon the law recently enacted and found to work exceedingly well in Ohio, and was framed by a committee appointed for the purpose by the convention recently held in this city to revise the rules of the Republican party:—

AN ACT to protect the elections of voluntary political associations, to regulate primary elections, and to punish frauds therein.

Section 1. In all elections hereafter to be held by any voluntary political association or party in this State, for any delegates or executive committee, or for the nomination of candidates for public office, the persons chosen to hold such elections, as judges and inspectors, or clerks and officers, or any person, in their absence or refusal to serve, assuming or chosen in their place, shall first be sworn or affirmed by some officer authorized to administer oaths, that they will correctly and faithfully conduct such election, protect it against all frauds and unfairness, and truly canvass all votes cast thereat.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the judges of such election to entertain objections made by any qualified elector, to any vote that may be offered, on the ground that the person offering it is not entitled to vote at said election, or that he has received, or been promised, directly or indirectly, any money, promise, or reward for his vote for any candidate, or that he has voted before at that place or some other on that day, in the same election; and it shall be the duty of the judges of election, if such objection be not withdrawn, to administer to the person so offering to vote an oath or affirmation that he will truly testify to all matters relating to his said qualification, or receiving, or being promised, directly or indirectly, any money, promise, or reward for his vote for any candidate, and whether he has voted at that or any other place on that day at such election. It shall then be the duty of the judges of election to interrogate the person so objected to, as to all the matters upon which said objection was made, and generally as to his qualifications. If the person so objected to shall refuse to answer such questions, after said oath or affirmation shall have been administered, or shall refuse to take such oath or affirmation, it shall be the duty of the judges of election to reject such vote. But if such vote be taken, and such questions be answered satisfactorily, and not contradicted successfully by the sworn testimony of other witnesses, who may be called, it shall be the duty of the judges of election to admit the vote, having the word "sworn" noted opposite the party's name on the poll list.

Section 3. Any officer of said elections, and any voter thereat, who shall violate any provisions of this act, and any voter or person who shall offer or receive any money, reward, or promise for voting thereat, and any person wilfully making a false statement, on oath or affirmation, at any such election, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Section 4. Any voluntary political association or party in any city or county may, by a vote of the executive committee thereof, elect to adopt the provisions of this act, or to submit the question of the adoption thereof to a vote of the members of such political association or party, and a certificate of the vote of such executive committee, or of the result of the vote of the members of such party, shall be duly certified and recorded in the proper office of the Recorder of Deeds of said city or county, who shall thereupon give notice by publication that such political association or party has adopted said act, and thenceforth this act and all the provisions thereof shall have full power and effect in and upon such political association or party in said city or county; but no expense shall be incurred to the county or State in the conduct of elections under the provisions of this act.

THE ILLINOIS HORROR.

The Murder of Mrs. Peters—Fifty Men Hunting for the Murderer.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 25th inst. says:—

Quite full particulars were published yesterday in regard to the horrible murder of Mrs. Christian Peters, near Centreville Station, in St. Clair county, Ill., on Saturday evening. We have ascertained a few additional facts. Anything bearing upon the fearful crime will be read with painful interest.

THE HUSBAND'S DISCOVERY.

When Peters returned to his home on Saturday evening, about six o'clock, he entered the house hurriedly by the front door. It was sufficiently light for him at once to see and comprehend the horrible situation. He was transfixed, for a few moments, with horror. Mrs. Peters was yet breathing or gasping, and the warm blood spirted from the three cuts in the left side of her neck. She breathed her last in about half a minute after her husband's arrival.

BLOODY HANDS.

The poor woman must have struggled desperately so long as reason remained. Floor and furniture were bespattered with the red lifecurrent. After the murderer accomplished his work, he deliberately washed his bloody hands in a bucket of water which was setting in the room, giving the water a deep red tinge.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE MURDERER'S ARREST.

No organized effort was made on Saturday night to catch the murderer, but at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning Deputy Sheriff George Vonderschmitt commenced active exertions, sending men to all the ferries leading to this side of the river. Over fifty men were on the hunt yesterday and the day previous, and the whole community betrayed intense anxiety to catch the brute. Should this desired end be attained, it is more than probable that

JUDGE LYNCH

will take swift vengeance in his own hand. If any human being ever merited punishment at the stake, the perpetrator of this great crime is the man. None can deprecate more than we the infliction of summary punishment, and in this case we would mildly suggest that the law should take its course, in case the miscreant is captured. If the citizens are determined, however, in the event of a capture, to take the law into their own hands, we would further suggest to them *to be sure that they have the right man.*

REWARDS.

In addition to the $200 reward offered by the sheriff of St. Clair county, the county court will probably add $300, and the family and immediate friends of the murdered woman and her husband may make the total $1000.

A GOOD LAW.

An Act to Prevent Trespassing on Railroad Cars.

The following is a copy of an act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, the object of which is to put a stop to the too prevalent practice of jumping on cars while in motion, from which many fatal accidents have occurred. It is entitled "An act to prevent trespassing upon railroad cars:"—

Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That any person wilfully entering in or upon any railroad car, whether the same be passenger, freight, coal or other car, contrary to the rules of the corporation owning the same, without paying fare, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district in which such offense is committed, for the use of said school district; and any constable or police officer having knowledge of the violation of this act may forthwith arrest the offender; and the magistrate shall proceed to determine the matter in issue, and if he shall convict the person so charged he shall proceed to pronounce the forfeiture against the person convicted; and if the person convicted refuse to satisfy such forfeiture immediately, the the magistrate shall commit the offender to jail for a period not exceeding ten days: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the prosecution and conviction of any person who may falsely personate another with a view of riding in any passenger car without payment of fare.

—At a recent revival meeting out West a collection for the preacher, a poor man from abroad, realized $1·95. Let us sing:—"I'm glad salvation's free."

A SCATTERED HAREM.

From the Detroit Free Press, April 22.

A little incident happened at the Grand Trunk Junction on Friday evening which gave a hundred passengers any quantity of fun and merriment, and resulted in the reclamation of three women who have for several years past been living in Salt Lake City in the capacity of wives to a Mormon elder named Coleman. It seems that Coleman left Salt Lake City some days ago for a trip to the East, having some church matters to see to on Long Island. What is a little unusual for Mormons to do, the elder decided to have his three wives accompany him, it being his intention, as is learned from one of the wives, to use them to assist in securing the conversion of other women. The party came along to Chicago, and there stopped for a day or two, taking a look around the city, and the elder making some purchases to send to friends at Salt Lake. They left Chicago on Friday, it being the intention to change off at the Grand Trunk Junction, and take that route through, the elder claiming that he had friends at Port Huron. The four occupied seats as near together as possible, and, to avoid remark or ridicule, each one was furnished with a ticket, thus seeming to be going along like ordinary travellers. At Chicago only one of the wives was registered as "Mrs. Coleman," the other two giving other names, and occupying a separate room, Coleman stating to the clerk that they were his nieces.

In coming over the Central road, the four occupying two seats close together, Coleman went forward to take a smoke, positive that there was no such thing as losing his four hundred pounds of matrimony on a train running thirty miles an hour. He had informed them, previous to departing from Salt Lake, that polygamy was now a recognized institution in the land, and that Congress had sanctioned it. While they did not believe, they could not dispute, as none of them were ever allowed to read any other than Mormon publications. They determined to boldly refuse to proceed with him further than the junction, and to trust to the chivalry of the passengers and the law of the State to prevent maltreatment or being forced on. When the train arrived there the elder found that he must wait a couple of hours before connecting with the Grand Trunk. The quartette sat down in the hotel parlor, and the elder then proceeded to lay down a programme for the balance of the journey, telling his wives that the least show of insubordination would result in their arrest. They did not reveal their plan until the four were on the platform, and the train within a few minutes of starting. The oldest wife then plainly told him their intention in a quiet, even voice, and added that if he wanted to create a "scene" they were ready for it. Coleman was at first thunderstruck, and then gave way to a burst of rage. While thus excited, one of the women disappeared, and the other two walked into the ladies' sitting-room, filled with passengers, and sat down. He followed them in, threatening them with arrest, and then with instant death, if they did not immediately get aboard the train with him. Having taken the first step, the women were plucky enough not to back down, and defied him to do his worst.

Coleman saw that he was helpless, and was fairly white with rage. He tried to reason, offered money and promises, but the women were firm, and warned him that if he did not quit their presence they would expose him to the passengers, and secure his arrest. What could he do? Any white man would have mashed his head in a minute, especially if asked to by a female in distress, and Coleman saw that to use force would end in his arrest. Having said "they wouldn't," he felt quite sure that his wives would not go on, even though the trunks in the baggage car contained all their finery except what was being worn.

The game was up, and as the conductor yelled "A-l-l aboard," Coleman sneaked out and got aboard the train, not caring to lose the baggage and wives both. As for the women, they looked over their pin money, found that they had about twenty dollars between them, and determined to come to this city. The missing one was found in the woodhouse, where she had taken refuge, and the three walked to the street cars on Michigan avenue, and then rode in. One of them passed over to Windsor after dinner, and the other two were at an intelligence office on Woodward avenue during the afternoon to secure places as house servants, calculating to remain in the city until some better arrangements can be made.

A MONTH IN A BOAT AT SEA.

Fearful Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Crew —Many Days Without Water.

From the Fiji Times, Jan. 7.

We have to record one of the most miraculous escapes from death at sea in many forms that have ever been made public. The bark Dashing Wave, a successful China tea-clipper, is down as missing in the Sydney *Morning Herald*. Captain Vandervord was the master of the vessel, and from him we learn the following particulars:—He left Foochow on July 29, bound for Sydney; and on the night of August 31, the weather being thick and squalls coming down at intervals, Captain Vandervord took in the maintop-gallantsail at 10 P. M., and went below to lie on the sofa in the cabin; at 10½ he went on deck again, and was just in time to see a small island right ahead; he shouted to the man at the wheel to put the helm down, and the vessel had nearly come round when her keel touched on the reef which surrounds the island. Half an hour after taking the bottom the copper came over the weather-sides in sheets, and the foremast sunk eighteen inches; the mainmast was cut away, but the ship began to break up fast. The island proved to be Wake Island, small and uninhabited, surrounded by a reef, rendering it impossible to land if there is any wind blowing at all. Captain Vandervord says it is ten miles out of the position given in the chart, 10 deg. 30 min. north, 167 deg. east. The crew took to the long-boat, and Captain Vandervord secured a chart and nautical instruments, but strange to say no compass was saved; a case of colonial wine, a bag and a half of bread, and two buckets were put in the boat, but no water, and for thirty-one days the thirteen men were in the open boat without seeing land, or a ship, or receiving any assistance whatever. They left the wreck at 10 the morning after, and with sail made of blankets sewn together and fixed to an oar, began their weary journey in search of some inhabited island. Their sufferings may be imagined. For the first five days they had not a drop of water, and the Captain served out one bottle of Cawarra daily between the thirteen. That saved their lives. After that time they had rain and caught water, but except at the time it was actually raining, a half-pint of water each only a day was served out and a handful of bread. To the credit of the men and their commander there was no insubordination, no attempt to obtain more than their share of the scanty provisions and precious water; silently but resigned they passed day after day, the sun pouring down on their unsheltered heads. Every day Captain Vandervord got the boat's position by means of his instruments, but when the weather was dull they went in all directions, for want of a compass, especially on cloudy nights. It was the master's intention to make for the Kingsmill group, but the current was against them, and then a course was steered for Ascension Island, and had any of the party been able to row they might have reached it, but, weak as they were, all they could do was to keep their boat before the wind with the blanket sail. After thirty days of suffering, their mouths parched, tongues swollen, wet with grateful showers, scorched by a tropical sun, they sighted Strong's (Ualan) Island, the easternmost of the Caroline group. Here the castaways saw a canoe outside taking produce from one part of the island to another, and had they been able to get some provisions, Captain Vandervord would have kept on, and tried to make one of the islands of the Marshall or Gilbert groups adjacent.

The boat refused to trade with them, and went inside and were received by the King with the utmost hospitality; he took the captain and mate to live with him, and assigned quarters to the men in the town. After some days Captain Vandervord and part of the crew took the boat and tried to reach Kingsmill, and were fitted out by the King with sails, mast, and provisions of every kind, but met with a gale and had to return to Strong's Island. Altogether thirty-eight days were spent on the island, when the Orili put in short of provisions, and they came on in that vessel and arrived on Thursday at midnight. Captain Vandervord desires to acknowledge the kindness of Captain Beatson to himself and his unfortunate crew,

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE ROUGE REVOLT.

The Truce of Tuesday.

The Exodus from Paris.

Horrible Condition of Neuilly.

Streets Filled with Dead and Dying.

Attempt to Fire an English Convent.

Fighting Recommenced

Movements of the Prussians.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

An Armistice on Tuesday.

PARIS, April 25—Noon.—The armistice is in force to-day, and there has been no firing. A committee of five members of the Commune have been appointed to preside over the entry of the sufferers from Neuilly, and to take steps for the accommodation of the homeless and destitute. All the vacant apartments in Paris have been put under requisition, and inventories taken of the furniture and seals placed on all portable objects. At an early hour to-day Portes Bivau and Ternes presented

Extraordinary Scenes.

Carriages, ambulances, and all kinds of vehicles were crowded with men, women, and children, rich and poor, all clamorous to leave the horrible city. Only persons possessing conveyances were allowed to leave. Some took up decent women who wished to go in search of relatives at Neuilly. There was great distress outside of the gates at the sight of the

Pitiable Nationals.

Many were drunk, and thousands of the poor were collecting remnants of their furniture. The ambulance corps were seeking the wounded. The houses had been torn open by shells, railing and lamp-posts ripped up, trees cut off, and horses killed at the barricades, where, in spite of the armistice, the Nationals were working.

The Devastation was Horrible.

At a point near the junction of Avenue Roniel and Rue Orleans, it was evident that nothing with life could have existed under such a

Storm of Iron Hail,

and many were the impromptu places of shelter resorted to. There was a strange mixture of ruins and magnificent furniture. The asylum for the aged and bed-ridden was full of wounded, and everybody was engaged in hurriedly placing the sick and dying in vehicles and their goods in vans before the slaughter should recommence.

In the Elysees crowds of persons were viewing the

Scenes of Destruction

or moving furniture. The Ottoman Embassy was being dismantled. Many distinguished persons were present. By 5 o'clock fifty thousand people had gathered at the ramparts waiting to see the first shot fired.

The Church of St. Croix is in Ruins.

In it was found a young man much emaciated, who had lived in the cellar three weeks. Last week the Nationals came to the place and demanded the plate and money, and the following day the priests removed to the English convent next door. On Friday last the Communists returned, visited the English convent, and demanded the priests. The concierge attempted to save them, but those who could be found were seized and bound, and taken to the Mazas Prison. The Nationals attempted to set the convent on fire. To-day

The Batteries at Porte Maillot

are repairing by 300 persons. Every person going out is forced to carry a sack of earth to the work, and any one refusing is arrested. Three members of the Commune, accompanied by a brilliant escort,

Attempted to Approach Versailles,

but were driven back by the Versailles troops, who were stern and uncompromising in appearance. At 4·30 the people were hurrying home, and at 4·50 there was a general stampede towards the portes, and at 5 o'clock the Versaillists had withdrawn behind the barricades, where they had been fraternizing with the Communists. There was no firing from the Neuilly side till 6 o'clock.

VERSAILLES, April 25.—The bombardment of Fort d'Issy continued all day, and a breach is distinctly visible.

The Prussians

permit the Versaillists to erect batteries between the forts, but if the insurgents approach they will fire. An attack upon Fort d'Issy is arranged.

Important Movements.

LONDON, April 27.—A *Daily News* special from Versailles says six thousand troops from the Versailles army have executed some important movements north of Paris. The situation of the insurgents south of Paris is said to be good. M. Thiers announces in a circular that

Active Operations Recommenced

yesterday. Forts Vanvres and d'Issy were fired upon, and it is presumed the latter will soon be silenced. The insurgent battery on the Trocadero has been moved. There was some fighting at Asnieres yesterday. The Versailles forces made an attempt to cross the bridge over the Seine to Clichy, but were unsuccessful.

A special despatch to the *Telegraph* says the Prussians have ordered the arrest of the cure of the Church of St. Denis. The cause is unknown. Seven

Cannon in Fort d'Issy

have been dismounted. Fort Montrouge is an utter wreck. The Prussian General Barnackow and staff have arrived at Dieppe, where General von Goeben, commander of the German forces in the north of France, is expected.

PARIS, April 27.—The southern forts are badly damaged. The Versaillist projectiles fall inside the ramparts of the city. A great many people have been killed and wounded. The *Mot d'Ordre* says the Communists will

Blow up the Forts

if it shou'd become necessary. The Commune claim to have silenced the Versailles battery at Meudon, captured a barricade at Neuilly, and dismounted five guns at Courbevoie.

The Communal Council

now holds sittings with closed doors, and none but members and attaches are admitted.

Parisian Sight-seers Visiting the Battlegrounds—The Combatants on Friendly Terms.

LONDON, April 26.—The armistice occasioned a holiday to half of Paris, and numerous sight-seers visited Neuilly. Many of the inhabitants, all too poor to remove, choose to remain in the disputed territory. The destruction is complete.

The Commune decrees that all merchandise, except flour, arms, and munitions of war, shall be permitted to be exported from Paris.

The Parisians are very energetic, and expect an attack to-night. Every precaution has been taken; mines have been laid in front of the barricades, and forty cannon are kept in reserve.

Yesterday Dombrowski's headquarters were struck by sixteen shells. Several soldiers of the line deserted during the armistice. In many places a narrow line separates the Parisians from the regulars, both of whom appear to be good friends. Many of the shells from the Government side, which failed to explode, have been used again by the Parisians.

Strict orders were given at the barricades, in my hearing, not to begin the firing before 5 o'clock, but to reply vigorously if attacked.

Porte Maillot is still passable; the troops there have received strong reinforcements. The Parisians are ready to march to Neuilly to-night. Assy has again been arrested.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—10·30 A. M.—Cotton opened firmer; uplands, 7½@7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾@7¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 9000 bales.

LONDON, April 27—12 M.—Consols 93¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92¼; ten-forties, 89½.

FRANKFORT, April 26—Evening.—U. S. 5-20 bonds closed at 96⅞@97 for the issue of 1862.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 27—1·30 P. M.—Consols 93¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90½.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—1·30 P. M.—Cotton (unofficial) firmer. Sales to-day estimated at 14,000 bales. Tallow, 42s. 3d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 27—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The low barometer, with threatening weather, which was central on Wednesday morning in Nebraska, has extended eastward to the Alleghenies and Lake Ontario. Heavy rains have continued to fall in Tennessee, and thence northward to Lakes Erie and Ontario. Light rains are reported from Virginia to New York. The barometer has risen somewhat on the Gulf and South Atlantic, and still more on the Middle and East Atlantic, with decided increase of temperature in the latter States. Brisk southeast and southwest winds are now reported from Lake Ontario to Lake Michigan. It is probable that a northeast gale has prevailed on Lake Superior, although no reports have been received from that region. No reports are received from the Pacific coast.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will fall rapidly in the Eastern States and on Lake Ontario. Brisk winds, followed by clearing-up weather and high westerly winds, are probable for Thursday night on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Clearing-up weather in the lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Railway Train Runs Into Barnum's Circus—Three Men Killed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 27.—The 7 A. M. train from Plainfield, N. J., for New York, struck one of Barnum's circus wagons this morning near Cranford, killing three men outright and dangerously injuring two others, while a sixth was slightly injured. All belonged to the circus. A wagon loaded with provisions, dishes, etc., was totally demolished. Two mules were carried over two hundred feet and left dead in a heap. The driver's body was found seventy-five yards from the crossing.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—Senate met at 10 A. M.

The Speaker presented a protest of Philadelphia Councils against the bill authorizing the sale of the Lazaretto.

Joint resolution fixing a special session in August for the consideration of the report of the coal commissioners; Senate supplement to the several acts relative to the State Treasury and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; House bill authorizing the State Printer to sell Bates' "Military History;" Senate bill to provide for the sale or exchange of the State securities for the payment of the public debt, and House bill providing for the completion of the Marine Hospital at Erie were all reported negatively.

Senate bill to exempt gunpowder stored by Philadelphia city from payment of storage fees was reported as committed, as also was one giving Elizabeth Toop, of Harrisburg, six hundred and fifty dollars for payment of damages by property destroyed by troops in 1863.

Bill extending the act of March 17, 1869, for the payment of damages to certain agricultural societies to the Harrisburg Park Association was reported amended so as to include the Berks County Agricultural Society and Michael Haak of Reading.

Mr. Brooke introduced a bill to incorporate the Knap Fort Pitt Foundry of Chester.

Mr. Turner, one to incorporate the Wyoming Mountain Water Cure and Hospital.

Mr. Connell one incorporating the American Exchange Bank in Philadelphia; also, one incorporating the Manayunk Bank; also, one incorporating the Chesnut Hill Savings and Loan Mining Company; also, one relative to the duties upon sales of foreign merchandise made by auctioneers. This bill provides that the tax or duty upon such sales shall be no greater than upon larger sales of goods of American growth or manufacture.

Mr. Nagle one authorizing the Sailors' Boarding House to select from their regular members in good standing one person to act as shipping master for the association, his duties to be prescribed in the by-laws.

Mr. Buckalew one relating to the distribution of moneys raised by Sheriff's sales.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourn to-morrow it does so to meet on Monday at 7½ P. M.

House.

Mr. Wishart introduced a bill repealing the charter of the Eclectic College.

On motion of Mr. Miller, a bill vacating a certain lane through John Adams' property, Philadelphia, was killed.

Bill repealing act of 1869 for the protection of contingent interest passed finally.

Senate supplement to an act to consolidate, revise, and amend the laws of the Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and pleadings, approved March 31st, 1860. This bill provides that it shall not be necessary, in indictment for involuntary manslaughter, to set forth the organ or instrument by which deceased came to his death. Passed finally.

Senate joint resolution directing the Attorney-General to cause to be issued a writ of scire facias against the Erie Railway Company to compel them to build a bridge over the river Delaware, in Pike county.

Senate bill changing the terms of the Supreme Court for the Western and Northern districts of Pennsylvania to the third Monday in September, in the former to last for ten weeks, and to the first Monday in September in the latter, passed finally.

House joint resolution instructing four Congressmen against the present income tax law passed finally.

House joint resolution requesting the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to take such action as will specially put in use the plan suggested by Oliver Evans Woods for securing the safe delivery of letters from foreign countries was postponed.

Senate supplement to the act of April 4, 1868, relative to the formation and regulation of railroad companies, allowing any three persons, who must become stockholders, to form a railway company for operating not more than five miles, passed finally.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, April 27, 1871.

To-day there is less demand both for call and discount loans than yesterday, but there is still quite an active demand for money from the brokers, to further the speculative movement going on at the Stock Board. The supply of money available is quite ample for all purposes, and the general tendency of the market is to expand. Call loans are easy at 5 to 6 per cent., according to the collaterals offered, and good commercial paper of two to six months range from 6 to 7 per cent. The most noticeable feature to-day is the fact that the 5-20s, for the first time since their issue, have reached par in gold. This is an event in our history worthy of record. When the Treasury purchased its $2,000,000 yesterday at 110·79 gold was selling at 110·75, so that the bonds were bought at a small fraction above par.

Gold is quiet but steady at 110⅝@110¾, closing at the latter.

Governments are quiet but a fraction higher.

Stocks were active and steady, in the absence of excitement. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 104¼; City 6s, new, at 102¼; and Lehigh gold loan at 91½@91¾.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with small sales at 55 3-16; Pennsylvania sold at 66¼@66⅝; Camden and Amboy at 126; North Pennsylvania at 47; Northern Central at 43½; Catawissa preferred at 48¼, s. o., up to 48¼, b. o.; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 52½@52¾, an advance of ¼.

The balance of the list was firm but inactive. Sales of Commercial Bank at 61½; Central Transportation at 46½; and Hestonville Railroad at 21¾.

In Canal shares there was a steady demand for Lehigh, with sales at 35¾@35¾, the latter b. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	102⅜	200 sh Leh Nav St..	35⅜
$1000 Phil & E 6s...	92½	200 do.....b30.	35⅜
$1000 Pa 6s 1 se....	104¼	600 do.....b30.	35¾
$1000 Phila & R 7s..	99½	100 sh N Pa R.....	47
$500 Hunt & B Top 1st mt bds....	97½	100 sh Read R.b5.55	3-16
$10000 Pa R 1 mt 6s.	101	100 do...b30.55	3-16
$1000 Leh gold L...	91¾	100 sh O C & A R...	52⅜
$5000 Pa & N Y C 7s	96½	400 do.....	52⅝
19 sh Com'l Bk....	61½	200 do.....b60.	52⅝
119 sh Cam & Am..	126	28 sh N Cent.....	42⅝
10 sh Penna R....	66¼	100 sh Hestonv'le.b60	21¾
7 do.....	66¾	100 sh Cata Prf.b60.	48¾
		100 do.....s60.	48¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 City 6s, New.	102¾	50 sh Penna R.....	66¼
29 sh Leh N.....	35¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½@116¾; do. 1862, 113¾@113¾; do. 1864, 113¼@113¾; do. 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. 1865, new, 112¾@112¾; do. 1867, do. 112¾@112¾; do. 1868, do. 112¾@113⅛; 10-40s, 109½@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115¾; Gold, 110¾@110⅞; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 83¾@89½; Central Pacific Railroad, 99¼@100¼; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 81¾@81¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113¾@113¾; do. 1864, 113¾@113¾; do. 1865, 113¾@113¾; do., July, 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., July, 1867, 112¾@112¾; do. July, 1868, 112¾@112¾; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 110¾@110¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M....	110⅝	12·03 P. M.	111
10·07 "	110⅝	12·06 "	110⅝
10·45 "	110⅝	12·07 "	111
11·54 "	110⅞	12·13 "	110⅞
11·55 "	110⅝	12·14 "	111
12·00 M.	110⅝	12·16 "	110⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 27.—Seeds—Cloverseed is inactive, and sells in a small way at 10c. per lb. for prime down to 8c. for inferior quality. Timothy is nominal at $5·50 and Flaxseed at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market continues dull with a tendency for a lower range of figures. The inquiry is entirely from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at $5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Wisconsin extra family at $7; Minnesota do. do. at $7·25@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Also, 1200 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5·75.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices are depressed. Sales of 1400 bushels good Indiana red at $1·60@1·65; 1400 bushels good Ohio do. at $1·60. Rye may be quoted at $1·10@1·15 for Pennsylvania and $1 for Southern. Corn comes in freely, and is in better demand; sales of 3500 bushels yellow at 74@75c. and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 71@72½c. Oats are less active but steady; 6000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern sold part at 63@63½c. and part on private terms.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is firm at 92½c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 27

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....58 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....58

SUN RISES..... 5·5 MOON SETS..... 1·6
SUN SETS..... 6·50 HIGH WATER..... 7·19

(By Cable.)

LONDON, April 27.—The steamship Prussian, from Portland, touched at Moville yesterday.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 27. — Arrived, steamship England, from Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Va., April 27. — The vessel reported ashore on Middle Ground is the schr W. B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, from New Haven for Alexandria. She has no cargo, and does not require assistance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 27. — The pilot-boat Maryland reports passed in for Baltimore, bark Yamoyden and brig Red Wing, from Rio; brigs Evening Star, from Arroye; Water Witch, fm Mayaguez; Mary Givan; and Mystic.

Sailed, brig Jabaoto, for New York.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Cl

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE ACTUAL STATE OF THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Few men see what they wish not to see. "All quiet" is the ready report of those who would have that believed, whatever may be the truth. And there is this also to be said—violence and bloodshed attract notice, while harmony and security make no noise. If there be twenty counties in the entire South distracted and convulsed by Ku-klux conspiracy and outrage, we shall naturally hear more from them than from a hundred counties where law and order reign triumphant.

We ask the especial attention of Southern land-holders to the lucid and evidently truthful statement of Mr. H. C. Luce, an iron-master, who went down to North Carolina two years ago to smelt pig iron near Charlotte. The county had then Republican officers, and its people were living at peace with each other. Mr. Luce and his associates employed and paid a considerable number of both whites and blacks as wood-choppers, charcoal-burners, ore-diggers, etc., etc., and they were for a time very popular; as they well might be. Being seven miles from any church, they started a free meeting on Sundays, and, at the request of their black laborers, soon added a Sunday-school; but, in order to excite no prejudice, they had separate sessions at different hours for whites and blacks. The latter seemed more eager, and their attendance rose to eighty scholars, who learned to read first, and then learned portions of the Scriptures. These black learners ranged from three years old to eighty. Nothing was ever said of politics, and no colored person was ever admitted to the white school.

All went on quietly and happily until last May, when the Democracy began to agitate for the State election in August. Then commenced Ku-klux raids, and midnight whippings of negroes who were conspicuous as "radicals," then a white Republican was likewise whipped, and his mother and daughter abused, and they were told that, should he again vote the radical ticket, he should be hung. Among many such outrages a young Episcopal clergyman, who had been a soldier in the Rebel army, was ordered to leave the country on pain of death, because a negro Sunday-school was maintained by his church, though entirely distinct from the white congregation. This was on Admiral Wilkes' estate. One colored family was attacked in its cabin, whipped, and its school-books and Bible burned to ashes. Of course, the object and effect were the breaking up of the church and school.

Very soon, Mr. Luce was served with a notice, including a rude drawing of a man hanging by the neck and a coffin, and whereof the gist was the threat, "You are hereby ordered to stop negrow scools and negrow equality, or death is your portion." The false report was circulated that he had incited the blacks to retaliate on their persecutors. His white neighbors all advised the closing of the Sunday-school, and he had no choice but obedience. In the midst of these troubles and alarms, the election took place, and the county went Democratic by fourteen majority. Mr. Luce has no doubt that both county and State would have gone Republican if all those who wanted to vote that way had dared to do so.

Of course, his enterprise languished under such circumstances. The ore he was working proved bad, and, by the time he had found and tested a better bed, and was ready to produce eight tons of iron per day, he was obliged to come North on business, when his property was seized on attachment and closed out, and his business wound up at a heavy loss. Messrs. David Hoadley and William R. Vermilye, two of our best widely known citizens, attest Mr. Luce's integrity and capacity.

This case is but one of many. It evinces a spirit that is widely prevalent. In some States, it is a smothered volcano; in others, it is in active eruption. We have frequently and cheerfully testified to the general quiet maintained in Virginia. Yet a one-armed Union soldier, who settled in that State just after the return of peace and was appointed postmaster at a county seat, assures us that no woman has visited his family or exchanged any kind of courtesy with his wife, and that no man has made him a friendly call but the clergyman whose services his family attends; and he only when the evening is *very* dark, so that no one outside can see him.

We appeal to Southern gentlemen and land-holders to decide whether this state of things shall continue. Can they afford to have it? There is much plausible complaint of the ignorance and incapacity of the blacks; but how is this to be amended if to teach them be punished as a crime? That there are Southrons who wish the blacks instructed, we fully believe; but they are generally of like spirit with the Southern Unionists of 1860-1, who let their States drift into secession at the beck of a violent, domineering minority. We cannot doubt that the better class of Southern ex-Rebels realize that the Ku-klux outrages are doing great harm to their section; but why do they rest content with feeling this without acting upon it?

As to the Northern Democratic organs, their treatment of this subject is one of the most flagrant infamies of journalism. They know what is the truth; they cannot help knowing it; yet they systematically conceal and deny it. They might stop these outrages by a concerted and earnest remonstrance; but they choose to let murder and torture go on, in the base hope that their party may profit by them. The blood of innocent men and women rests heavily on their souls.

GERMAN CITIZENS IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Our remarks on the strange anomaly that so large a portion of the German vote is secured by the reactionary party in our principal cities, have called forth many responses from the press of the country. Various attempts have been made to explain the comparative weakness, politically, of our intelligent German-American population, while the Irish Catholics are so important a political power in the republic. An able German-American correspondent of this journal has suggested one fact which must have struck many minds, and which promises great changes with the German race throughout the world. The Franco-German war has created a new power. Germany is henceforth the name of a State and a nation. To a traveller, the most striking and melancholy thing about Germany has always been the entire want of a national sentiment. Each province and kingdom had its prejudices and local grounds of pride, but there was no grand general feeling of country, or even of race. National sentiment has a mysterious but powerful influence in raising the self-respect of each individual. Every citizen, every man and woman in a State, is of more value to the world, and more conscious of dignity, if he has the feeling that he belongs to a great and honored State—to a leading and powerful race. The individual reflects and assumes the glories of his community or country.

Till within the past few years the Germans were lamentably deficient in this consciousness. There was no sense of country among them; little pride of race. The upper classes were citizens of the world; the lower, of their petty dukedoms and kingdoms. With Sedan, however, and the new German Empire, reviving that of Charlemagne, begins a new national consciousness: a proud sense that the broken German populations are at length united, and must lead civilization for centuries to come. A Prussian, or Saxon, or Bavarian, or Hessian, is no longer merely a citizen of his own province; he belongs to the grander and more glorious community of the whole German race. This new feeling of race and country is destined to affect the Germans in every part of the globe; it reaches them here; it changes their relative position with other races; it affects the opinions of others towards them. Even on American soil, the victory of Sedan will give a new dignity to each German citizen of our Republic, and a greater political unity to our whole Teutonic population.

This cannot but be felt in all our politics. As the *Volksfreund* says, in a very intelligent article on this subject, the little power of the German-Americans in our politics is, in a large measure, their own fault—the result of their incessant and petty personal jealousies and feuds among themselves. But, with the new German unity, and the sense of their power as a race, we may hope for greater dignity, self-respect, and united action from our Germans. They will feel a pride now in supporting their own leaders and their own ideas. They will not be, as they have been, the slaves of the most reactionary and corrupt and priestly party which exists in any civilized country. They will think more for themselves, and stand up together for our best ideas of progress and liberty. The sham of "Democracy" will not deceive them as it has done. They will join the friends of reform and freedom in this country, and no longer be led by the ignorant Irish and cunning Tammany demagogues.

The position, too, of our "Republican" friends must change towards many of the Teutonic habits and customs. It is certainly apparent that the innocent German amusements, the love of out-door pleasure, the fondness for music, the social quaffing of lager-beer and Rhine wines, have in no way sapped either the physical or mental power of the race; that they have not prevented (even if they have not aided) them in attaining the most exact discipline, the most thorough popular education, the most solid military power, and the very head and front of the world's civilization. War is the utmost test of a nation's moral and physical power. Under it, France has exploded like a pricked balloon. Under it, Germany comes forth more solid, welded, and compact than ever. People who sneer at the German habits must ask themselves what other habits make better men. At all events, we, as members of the Republican party, cannot expect to make New England Puritans of the jovial Deutscher. We must take them as they are. Perhaps they would have been stronger and freer, if they had never indulged in lager beer, much tobacco, and acid wines. Perhaps a more serious view of life would have been better for them.

Still we cannot reform them; they do not want to be reformed; and, in future, they are less likely to want to be reformed than ever. We must accept them, and if possible make some reasonable compromise between their habits and American habits. We need them in our great struggle with a worse than French corruption, and a tyranny more enslaving than was ever Napoleon's. With them as allies, we may yet see an American Sedan, where the allied forces of the New York Ring, the foreign priesthood, and the Southern Democracy shall be overthrown, and freedom and honesty triumph for a generation.

WASHINGTON—GRANT.

From the N. Y. World.

Between the first and the last of our long line of Presidents there are some points of resemblance, and some of contrast. Both were generals who had commanded the national armies in a successful war, and both were elected to the Presidency in consequence of their military reputation. Neither had much previous experience in civil affairs, Washington having served for a few months as a member of the Continental Congress and presided in the Convention that formed the Constitution, and Grant having filled for a few months the office of Secretary of War under President Johnson. Washington, like Grant, was no orator, although he could and did make occasional speeches with great dignity and propriety; whereas the few half-inch shreds of vapid commonplace uttered by General Grant in the presence of audiences give his friends reason to regret his meagre and costive deviations from total silence. These, we believe, are the only points of resemblance.

The contrasts are so many that a full enumeration would be tedious. As a commander Washington always lacked men and ammunition, and his shoeless army often marched with bleeding feet over frozen ground and slept in the open air without tents or blankets. He accomplished great results with slender means. He also differed from Grant in refusing to accept any pay for his services, either as General or President, beyond the reimbursement of his expenses, of which he kept a scrupulous account. He took no gifts, appointed no relations to office, spent no time in junketing excursions, was no dog-fancier, and though he had an eye for good horses, had none of the tastes of a jockey. In composing his Cabinet he selected the most gifted statesmen, like Jefferson and Hamilton, entertaining no mean jealousy lest he should be overtopped and outshone by eminent abilities. Instead of intriguing for a re-election, he reluctantly yielded to the wishes of his country and the urgency of his friends in consenting to take the office for a second term.

We hasten over these and pass many other points of contrast to come to one which more nearly touches the public welfare and the perpetuity of our free institutions. A few weeks ago, when the buds were beginning to swell on the trees at Mount Vernon, General Grant went, on a bright spring day, with a small retinue of friends, to visit the tomb of Washington. Instead of this cheap act of ostensible homage, prompted as much by his restless love of amusement and recreation as by reverence for the memory of a great patriot, we wish General Grant had bethought him to look into the history and try to imbibe the spirit of the first and purest of our Presidents. There is not much to be learnt by gazing at sepulchral masonwork by a stolid, unimpressionable man; but we were glad to learn of even this slight recognition of the public virtues of Washington. It is the duty of General Grant to imitate the man whose character he makes a public show of revering. He holds the same office, is charged with the same duties, and as this visit took place while he was pressing Congress to pass the Ku-klux bill and clothe him with extraordinary powers, he might have profitably spent the hours of that day in musing on the steps taken by Washington for suppressing the great insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, which was infinitely more defiant and formidable than the Ku-klux, even as described in the fabulous majority report of the Senate Committee of Investigation, as any one may be satisfied by comparing their report with Hamilton's on the Whisky Insurrection.

The was nothing which Washington more sedulously shunned than the exercise, or even the appearance of exercising arbitrary power. To be sure, Washington had not any such authority as is conferred on General Grant by the Ku-klux bill, and we are very sure that he would never have asked for it, as Grant has, nor exercised it if it had been conferred upon him. He was slow to employ even the power he possessed under a moderate and constitutional law, declining a resort to force till every means of conciliation had been exhausted. The difference in the laws is worth a passing notice, although General Grant has most to learn from the spirit in which the earlier law was executed. The Ku-klux bill makes General Grant the sole judge as to when an exigency has arisen which justifies the employment of force. This is a power which our early legislators would not confer even upon Washington, although he was not a candidate for re-election, as General Grant is. The President of that day would no more have ventured to employ the military, on his own sole warrant, to enforce the Federal laws than to suppress domestic violence in a State. In neither case was he permitted to act on his own initiative and judge for himself when the exigency had arisen. Before he could send troops to put down domestic violence, he must be applied to for assistance by the State authorities. And he could not employ soldiers to enforce the laws until one of the Federal judges had certified that it was necessary. The unconstitutional Ku-klux bill permits General Grant to do both without the concurrence of any other judgment than his own; and not only to use the army and militia whenever he pleases, but to suspend the habeas corpus and proclaim martial law without any other restriction than his own good pleasure. To show how differently resistance to the laws was met under Washington, we will make a brief quotation from his first proclamation relating to the whisky insurrection:—

At that early period (the purest and brightest in our annals), when the framers of the Constitution, who best understood it, held the most prominent and influential positions in the Government, they would as soon have "brooked the eternal devil" as arbitrary power, even in the hands of a patriot like Washington. The President indeed held the sword, but he could not draw it from the scabbard until another and more disinterested judge had declared it necessary. Somebody else must decide the exigency had arisen—in a foreign war, Congress; in suppressing domestic violence in a State, its Legislature, or Governor; in enforcing Federal laws, a federalF judge. The hand that grasped the hilt of the sword was powerless and paralyzed until some other voice than the President's said, "Draw!" If combinations were formed to resist the execution of the laws of Congress, the President could not use a soldier until a Federal judge had first certified that the combinations were too powerful to be resisted by the Marshal and his *posse*. So important was it deemed to foreclose the President from using the military power to promote his personal objects. But a servile, partisan, lick-spittle Congress has conferred upon General Grant authority not merely to use military force, but to declare martial law and suspend the habeas corpus, with no other judge of the necessity than himself, expecting and desiring him to employ this tremendous power to secure his own re-election.

The point to which we desire to call the particular attention of General Grant is the unfeigned reluctance of Washington to use even the restrained authority put in his hands by Congress. Even after Judge Wilson had certified the necessity, and Washington had issued his proclamation, he spent nearly two months in efforts at conciliation before putting the militia under marching orders. He sent commissioners to the disaffected district with offers of full pardon and oblivion if the insurgents would abandon their opposition to the law. And when at last he reluctantly set the troops in motion, he sent with them messengers bearing the olive branch, and the whole difficulty was settled without firing a shot. Would that we had any ground for hoping that General Grant will act in a similar spirit!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

ALBERT FOSTER,
4 11 17t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 323 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3 prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

4 17 14t GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 2m

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☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12½ P. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEBANON AND TREMONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1871.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. W. CLARK,
4 20thstu tm1 President.

☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,

Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 23 tuthsom

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

ALBERT FOSTER,
4 19 3w Secretary.

☞ OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 429 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Election for President and Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

EDWARD JOHNSON,
4 13thsót Secretary.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
3 30tf No. 113 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 28 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 16.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 2m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE REV. DR. WELLS'

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS

From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the

Rev. DR. WELLS,
2 28 tuths2m* Andalusia, Pa.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

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WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

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No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

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PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 2 24

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JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

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AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
3 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

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Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

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5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

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3 26 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges Issue Bills on London Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe

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7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

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COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85,

AND ACCRURED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

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Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

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4 25 stuth 1m

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

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Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—E. M. Stager, a collector, is now under bonds for trial for purchasing bills which he was sent to collect.

—The men arrested at the Barclay street den were before Alderman Kerr yesterday. They were all, with one exception, held in bail to keep the peace. C. B. Thackara, alias "Bunk," was held for a further hearing for robbing Judge Woodward.

—The thermometer at 3 P. M. yesterday was 70.

—The Women's Foreign Missionary Society has $11,402 in the treasury, and is therefore in a flourishing condition. It has 37 auxiliaries and 25 mission bands among children.

—Yesterday afternoon the Athletics beat a picked nine by a score of 39 to 10.

Domestic Affairs.

—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Bonnet Carre crevasse was eleven hundred feet wide.

—The Massachusetts Legislature has just passed a bill authorizing railway employes to act as police officers.

—The Secretary of War left Washington yesterday noon for Cincinnati, and will remain there for several days.

—A writ of appeal in the case of Lawrence Sullivan, under sentence of death in New York city, has just been granted.

—The ceremony of decorating with flowers the graves of the Confederate soldiers was yesterday performed at Augusta, Ga.

—The small-pox, which has prevailed to an alarming extent in some parts of New York city, is thought to be effectually checked.

—Colonel Thomas H. Rugar has been detailed to succeed Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher, on the 1st of next September, as Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy.

—The fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in this country, was yesterday appropriately celebrated by members of the order in several cities of the Union.

—The argument for the prosecution in the Fair-Crittenden trial, at San Francisco, closed yesterday afternoon, and the jury were then charged. After remaining out forty minutes they came into court and returned a verdict that Laura Fair was guilty of murder in the first degree, she having wilfully and maliciously taken the life of A. P. Crittenden.

—The National Executive Committee, appointed by the second National Convention held at Cincinnati, October, 1870, to promote and hasten the removal of the national capital from Washington to some proper place in the valley of the Mississippi, announces that it has been determined not to call another convention of the friends of the capital removal until next year.

Foreign Affairs.

—Louis Blanc has published a long letter against the Commune.

—Admiral Pothuan has decided to disarm fifty-four French men-of-war.

—Minister Picard repudiates all Governmental interference in the municipal elections which are to take place throughout France on the 30th inst.

—The Minister of Justice has announced in the Italian Chamber of Deputies the approaching introduction of a bill for the separation of Church and State.

—Germany has thirty-two humorous papers.
—Dr. Walkingpest is a Cincinnati physician.
—Selma, Ala., is going to build an ice factory.
—Boston produces $2,300,000 worth of pianos annually.
—The cholera is raging in all the ports of the Persian Gulf.
—It costs five dollars to play base-ball in the streets of Chicago.
—Europe spends $100,000,000 a year for education, science, and art.
—Baby-jumpers are advertised as "spring goods."
—Tippoo Saib, the huge elephant, belonging to Van Amburgh & Co.'s menagerie, died at Connorsville, Ind., of heart disease, on the 7th inst.
—An apothecary sent in a bill to a widow which ran thus:—"To curing your husband till he died!"
—Brigham Young has ordered daily prayers by the Utah clergy against the grasshoppers this summer.
—The electric telegraph has reached Vardoe, a little town in the northeastern extremity of Norway, probably the northernmost town on the globe.
—Among the recent discoveries are a lemonade spring in Texas, several soda water lakes in Colorado, and a mine of scented soap somewhere out West.
—Among the "gifts" offered by one of the "enterprises" in Chicago are a flouring mill, a steam-tug, and sundry German and Scandinavian newspapers.
—A citizen of Reading, Pa., is said to have mourned the death of thirty-six of his children. He is now 55 years of age, has had three wives, and has four children living.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION,

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths2m

COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

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Stationer and Printer,
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SAVERY'S PATENT COMBINED WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR

has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, JR.,
Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.
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IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PHŒNIX MUTUAL Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

On the 31st of December, 1870, as made to the Auditor-General's Department.

First.

Guarantee capital stock	$100,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	15,000·00
Second.	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company	....
Cash on hand	203,282·80
Cash in Banks, specifying the Banks	
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	497,016·43
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,670,752·03
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	....
Amount of stocks owned by the company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—	
200 sh. Charter Oak Nat. Bk, Hartford, Conn.	$20,000·00
200 " First " " " "	27,400·00
35 " Ætna " " " "	4,875·00
100 " Mercantile " " " "	11,600·00
400 " American " " " "	24,400·00
70 " Farmers' & Mechanics' " " "	9,240·00
200 " Phœnix " " " "	30,600·00
100 " First " " Massillon, Ohio.	12,500·00
250 " Toledo " " Toledo, "	31,250·00
199 " Hartford City Gas Light Co.	7,761·00
38 coup. bds. Key City Gas Light Co.	38,760·00
8 " Indiana Central R. R. Co.	8,000·00
10 " Southern Minnesota R.R.Co.	35,000·00
20 " Tennessee State	12,700·00
U. S. Registered Bonds	263,925·00
Amount of stocks held by the company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value	....
162 sh. City N'l Bank, Chicago, Ill.	$10,659 00 — 8,500·00
Amount carried forward	$2,833,060·23
Interest on investments due and unpaid	....
Accrued interest not yet due	....
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value	55,016·43
Deferred premiums	103,243·00
Notes secured by real estate and endorsements	15,288 00
Bill receivable amply secured	3,063,361·40
Furniture in Home and Branch Offices	19,592·93
Gross present assets	$6,090,562·18

Third.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	$117,900·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	....
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	....
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	....
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given	....
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	....
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	4,211,514·94
	$4,329,414·94

Fourth.

Amount of cash premiums received	$1,782,924·52
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums:—	
Premium notes	783,601·78
Amount of premiums earned	....
Interest received from investments	143,247·22
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	....
Interest on notes taken for premiums	167,864·69
Gross income for year 1870	$2,827,638·16
Amount of losses paid during the year	$500,465·14
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	1,519·72
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	....
Amount of dividends declared during year	....
Amount of dividends paid	490,711·11
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	278,369·21
Amount of losses due and unpaid	....
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	37,331·57
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	68,554·07
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the Company	84,000·00
Amount of said notes held by the Company as part of or the whole of the capital thereof	84,000·00
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share, par value	50·00
Paid for interests of Agents in Renewal Commissions	114,000·00
Paid for Medical Examination	23,589·73
" Surrendered Policies	27,823·46
" Officers' and Employes' salaries	27,506·60
Gross expenditures for year 1870	$1,578,914·36

EDSON FESSENDEN, President.
JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH,
PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street. 4 25 tuths6t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

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HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.
"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.
"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.
"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.
"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.
Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 18 smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM

No. 7 S. TENTH Street,

Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw2t] G. F. WEEKS.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING

ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN WARNER, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Mary Ann Wetherill, a widow, under the last will and testament of Ann Wetherill, deceased, who in her lifetime was one of the heirs-at-law of Christopher Wetherill, deceased, and also assignee of Rachel Wetherill, William M. Powell, and Anna, his wife, Elizabeth Stoddart, Jacob S. Roberts, and Sarah, his wife, Joseph W. Powell, and Louisa, his wife, and others, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent-deed, dated the 9th day of May, 1812, and recorded in deed book J. C., No. 21, page 337. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

4 18 tuf4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon CHRISTIAN NORTINE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer J. Dickinson Sergeant and J. Norris Emlen, trustees of the Sepviva estate, and Elizabeth N. Brown, William R. Brown, George D. Coleman and Debbie B. his wife, in her right, Mary H. Brown, Samuel Glover and Emily H. his wife, in her right, and Fanny Brown, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, dated the 30th day of March, 1863, and recorded in deed book J. A. H., No. 99, page 121, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

4 18 tuf4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM CRAWFORD, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Maggie R. Sherk, widow, and Frederick Gutekunst, guardian of Bessie and Henry R. Sherk, minor children of J. Henry Sherk, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated February 3, 1869, and recorded in Deed Book J. T. O., No. 206, page 528, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

4 18 tuf4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JAMES DENIGHT FREEMAN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, and for the said county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer John B. Dales and Eliza J., his wife, and Mary H. Stewart, the said Eliza J. Dales being the widow and the said Mary H. the only child and heir at law of Joseph Fleming, of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

4 18tuf4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ISAIAH G. STRATTON, AVENDER JONES, SAMUEL R. WELLS, and HENRY SHOCKEON, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Ellwood Allen of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated May 16, 1848, recorded in deed book G. W. C., No. 73, page 307, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,
Pro Prothonotary.

4 19 2awd4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon EDWARD RYAN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer G. Blight Brown, Assignee of Peter A. Brown, by deed dated 19th March, 1855, recorded 9th April, 1855, in deed book R. D. W., No. 20, page 39, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed made 24 January, 1853, and recorded 20th May, 1865, in deed book L. R. B., No. 97, page 286, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL P. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

4 19 2aw 4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon GEORGE P. STEINMETZ, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Emily B. Taylor, Assignor of George Megee, Esq., High Sheriff of city and county of Philadelphia, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated April 15, 1857, recorded 29th April, 1857, in deed book R. D. W., No. 125, page 377, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said court, at Philadelphia, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,
Pro Prothonotary.

4 19 2aw4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN FEIL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Gregory A. Coursanit of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, dated January 21, A. D. 1851, recorded in deed book T. H., No. 102, page 85, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,
Pro Prothonotary.

4 19 2aw4t

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM JARDIN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, trustees of the estate of Joseph Bird and family, under the last will of Charles Bird, deceased, in place of John R. Neff, deceased, assignee of William P. Neff, et al., Charles Neff, et al., and John R. Neff, et al., devisees of a plea of breach of covenant, sur ground rent received to William Jardin, in fee, reserving thereout a ground rent of $83 50 per an. lawful silver money of U. S. A., each dollar weighing 17 dwts. and 6 grs., and recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 76, page 538, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

4 18 tuf4t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, That you summon JOHN C. HAWKINS, who was sued with Peter A. Dickinson, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer William Weightman of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed executed July 16, 1864, by William Weightman and Louisa, his wife, to John C. Hawkins and Peter A. Dickinson, their heirs and assigns, for all that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Ridge avenue 342 feet 4 inches northwest from Master street, in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., for said city and county of Philadelphia, in deed book L. R. B., No. 39, page 525, on the 26th day of August, 1864. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

B. E. FLETCHER,
Pro Prothonotary.

4 19 faw 4t

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City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.

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The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, May 9, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, May —

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 29, at 8 A. M.

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SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday, May 9, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, May 17.

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Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

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Charles Woodley	C. Burroughs
Timothy Quaint	S. Hemple
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And a Domestic Drama of great interest, in three acts,

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Father Peeps	F. F. Mackay
Frank Maridale	C. Burroughs
Mr. Reeves, Steward of the Manor	W. H. Wallis
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Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871.

LIGHT AT LAST—REFORM IN ELECTIONS.

The evils arising from the present system of nominating candidates, and from the frequency of fraudulent returns of the results of elections, are so palpable that every good citizen will hail with pleasure the prospect that effective preventive measures will be adopted. We have repeatedly advocated in these columns the passage of a law throwing legal restraints around delegate elections as an indispensable prerequisite of their improvement. As matters are managed now, no gang of gamblers ever resorted to such notorious, frequent, and despicable cheating as is habitually practised by so-called local leaders of both parties who "carry" the delegates of many divisions and wards. This portion of working politics has sunk from respectability to contempt, and from contempt to crime, until a decent man cannot dabble in it without being mortified at the miserable spectacles of petty rascality which are continually practised, and disheartened by the repeated triumphs of wrong over right. To thieves, blacklegs, rowdies, bummers, and rascals of high and low degree, delegate elections, under the present system, furnish grand occasions for selling their votes, influence, or villainous talents to ambitious and unscrupulous tricksters; while by those who have an honest, intelligent, and disinterested regard for the welfare of the city, State, and nation, they are regarded as the most dangerous excrescence of our governmental system. The only check that has kept them from being absolutely intolerable is the necessity for the ratification of their ultimate results at the polls; and if it were not for this, Philadelphia, under the exclusive rule of the fellows who carry delegate elections, would be reduced to as deplorable a condition as poor Paris under the domination of her infamous Commune.

But it is unnecessary to dwell at length upon the evils of the delegate system as now practised. The great question is, Can a remedy be found? Fortunately an affirmative answer to this query can now be confidently given. In California an act throwing legal restraints around delegate elections has been in successful operation for several years. Ohio has also adopted a similar measure, and a modification of the Ohio law was yesterday presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by Mr. Reyburn, it having previously been prepared by a sub-committee appointed by the Republican Rules Convention of Philadelphia. In answer to an inquiry made of members of the Ohio Legislature as to how the law had worked in that State, the following reply was recently received:—

"COLUMBUS, April 10, 1871.—Messrs. Rosengarten, Littleton, and Newlin, Committee—Gents:—We are glad that the Ohio primary law is attracting attention in your State. When the bill was first introduced by Colonel Baber, of Franklin, many hesitated at first, because it was a novel measure. It passed the House of Representatives last winter by a large majority, and again this winter, nearly unanimously. It was supported on its merit, without regard to party, and sustained universally by the press and leading men of our State. The opposition in the Senate proceeded chiefly from old fogyism, and some doubt and prejudice as to its practical workings. The law has been adopted in the spring elections by both the Democratic and Republican parties in Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, and other places, and has worked satisfactorily in stopping repeating and other illegitimate practices, and inducing substantial citizens to take part in the primary nominations, who heretofore have refused to participate, on the ground that they were mere farces under the old caucus system in our large cities. Perhaps it might be well in your Pennsylvania law to allow your township judges of election to administer the oath to the inspector and judges named in the primary act, so as to increase the number of officers authorized to administer oaths. We think the measure will ultimately be adopted everywhere. Very respectfully,

N. H. VAN VORHES, Adams county.
LLEWELLYN BABER, Franklin county.
JOHN LITTLE, Green county.
D. G. CALLEN, Mercer county."

The author of the law, Llewellyn Baber, who represents a strong Democratic district, and who describes himself as a strict Democrat, also says that "it has worked admirably against *bummerism and the corrupt use of money to contro' election*, the *great danger* now to our republican institutions."

Here, then, is a remedy, favored and adopted in another State by many good men of both parties, against which there can be no valid objection urged by any class save those who wish to prolong in this community the domination of bummerism, rascality, and corruption; and if the Legislature of Pennsylvania wishes to do a good and creditable thing, it cannot be too prompt in passing a similar law for Pennsylvania. Our readers will see, by a perusal of the bill (which is published in another portion of to-day's TELEGRAPH), that it is remarkably well adapted to the existing exigencies.

Another measure now pending in the Legislature aims at the other notorious evil referred to. The Democrats and some of the Republicans of the State Legislature favor a law providing that the returns of the elections of this city shall be counted in the presence of the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Various amendments of the Registry law are unfortunately complicated with this proposition; but if they are postponed for the present, and attention is concentrated on the reform relating to the manner in which the returns shall be counted, such a measure undoubtedly should, and we earnestly hope it will, be adopted. The violent, infamous, and dangerous scenes which have disgraced the late meetings of return judges should never be repeated, and the proposed remedy will go far to prevent their recurrence. If anything in the whole range of our political system should be done honestly, decently, and in an orderly manner, it is the final count of the election returns which decide who shall control the city. Practically no system can be worse than that now followed, and we know of no better remedy than that which has been suggested.

Let the Legislature pass two laws—one throwing legal restraints around delegate elections, and the other requiring that the election returns of Philadelphia shall be counted in the presence of her courts; and it will rejoice the hearts of all good citizens. Politicians who oppose either of these measures will by such opposition only sign their own death-warrants, and they will deserve to perish with the system of bummerism, corruption, and crime that has already been too long-lived.

THE MILITIA TAX.

The militia tax as it now exists is a relic of the days when every able-bodied white male citizen between certain ages was expected to turn out twice a year to learn the rudiments of the art of war; and under our present militia system it is unjust, annoying, and entirely inadequate for the purposes intended in its creation. The old-fashioned "trainings," as everybody that recollects them is well aware, were the merest burlesques, and citizens who had any self-respect refused to turn out with old muskets, blunderbusses, and broomsticks for the purpose of making asses of themselves. Those who did not turn out were liable to a fine, which was never imposed, and which finally, when regular volunteer companies began to be formed, was entirely neglected. This fine was afterwards imposed in the shape of a tax upon those liable to militia duty who did not join the volunteer companies as active members, or who were not exempt on account of service under the United States. After the close of the war persons interested in the reorganization of the various military companies succeeded in having this tax enforced for the benefit of their respective organizations, and the amount obtained was supposed to be divided equitably between the different regiments and companies for the purpose of providing them with arms and equipments and paying their current expenses. The Legislature finally reduced the tax to one dollar per annum, and a collector was appointed to extort it from the unwilling victims. How the tax is collected, and what an unmitigated nuisance it is, the male citizens of Philadelphia are well aware; how it fails to support our militia organization, and how its collection is managed so that the collector is enabled to make large pecuniary profits by means of the irresponsible power placed in his hands, we demonstrated in a former article. That the tax as at present imposed ought to be abolished admits of no question, but it is nevertheless true that a militia system of some sort ought to be supported by the public. That our present system is the best that could be devised is at least doubtful, but that it is the best possible under existing circumstances is very probable. That the public should be obliged to pay for expensive uniforms and other paraphernalia ought not to be expected, and if our volunteer soldiers wish to indulge in such luxuries they should pay for them out of their own pockets. The public, however, should pay the reasonable expenses of the militia, but the whole burden should not fall upon the comparatively few men who are liable to militia duty, but who do not choose to attach themselves to any of the military organizations. If the militia is of any use at all, the entire community is benefited by it, and all the taxables should be compelled to contribute to its support. Any tax authorized for the support of the militia should also be imposed and collected in a regular manner, and its proper distribution ensured by legal enactments that will prevent the misappropriation of any portion of it. A small addition to the annual tax rate of this city would amply provide for the proper support of our militia organizations, and the burden imposed upon each individual tax-payer would be so small as to be almost imperceptible, while its collection would not be attended with the annoyances incident to the present system. The militia tax is almost as much a nuisance as the income tax, and the Legislature should seriously consider the propriety of the change we have suggested. It is not right that a portion of the community, and that portion being in a great measure composed of poor men to whom the tax is a real burden, should be compelled to support a military establishment that benefits all if it benefits any; and we appeal to our representatives at Harrisburg to do justice in the matter.

AMNESTY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The people of West Virginia to-day vote at a special election to determine whether or not a radical change shall be made in the fundamental law regulating the elective franchise. The first section of the third article of the State Constitution now reads as follows:—

"1. The *white* male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the election districts in which they respectively reside, but no person who is a minor, or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or who is under conviction of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the State for one year, and of the county in which he offers to vote for thirty days, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues. *No person who since the 1st day of June, 1861, has given, or shall give, voluntary aid or assistance to the Rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or shall be allowed to vote at any election therein, unless he has volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States, and has been, or shall be, honorably discharged therefrom.*"

For two years past the subject of removing the political disabilities of ex-Rebels created by this provision has been earnestly agitated, and the Republicans have eventually lost control of the State for a time by general opposition to the change proposed. The question to be determined to-day is, whether or not the portions of the above provision which we have printed in italics shall be expunged from the Constitution. The word *white* is already rendered invalid by the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, and people of all parties in the State have at last come to the conclusion that ex-Rebels should have the same privileges at the ballot-box as are now enjoyed by their former slaves. The amendment is supported by the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, the leading Republican organ of the State, and there is no doubt that it will be ratified by a large majority. Experience has taught the Republican party of West Virginia the wisdom which the Republican members of the National Senate have yet to learn.

THE DEMOCRACY AND JUSTICE DAVIS.

An amendment must be made to a famous old formula. From hearing it so often the world has grown to believe that some men really *are* born great, that others achieve greatness, and that others yet have greatness thrust upon them. It would show a most perverse spirit to attempt to dishonor these propositions. We feel impelled to add to them, and our amendment would read thus:—Some men narrowly escape greatness. In witness whereof consider the case of Justice Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, and the Democratic President-mongers, as recently reported in THE TELEGRAPH. Although the time for electing another President is yet far distant, the wire-pullers are already arranging their apparatus and making ready for their little game. With the Democrats the selection of a candidate is a much more important matter than the building of a platform to put him on. The contrary we believe to be the fact with the Republicans, and this despite the abuses in the ruling party—abuses that we have never been timorous in assailing. In this still great party men must foot the line of principle, for it is found in even the highest places that voters are ready to give up their most popular representatives rather than deny the great truths that have made Republicanism a power. There could be no greater proof of this than the willingness shown in some quarters to throw over even so distinguished a partisan and high candidate as General Grant. But the question of principle is an awkward one with the Democracy, and one that it would much rather not discuss. Too many troublesome facts lie behind it to make it a profitable matter to dwell upon. So it seems that already, and without any further indication of its policy than can be gathered from the "address" published a week ago, the Democrats seek to identify some prominent man with the Presidential movement, and to run the campaign on an entirely personal tack. This has been often done, as we all know—sometimes succeeding, but oftener shipwrecking all hands concerned. It seems, further, that the Democrats would rather than not adopt a gentleman who has heretofore acted with the abused Radicals. The Scent of the Roses it was thought could be depended upon to cling around such a person to some extent still, serving the double end of nullifying the disagreeable peculiarities of his new quarters and of drawing wandering sheep to the deceitful shepherd. Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, was supposed to answer these conditions satisfactorily. He had been a good enough Republican, and he was at present a good enough Democrat. It was thought that Break and Shatter him as a venial Republican press might, the old smell would still cling to him to such a degree that thousands of voters would nose him from over the way and run bleating to the new fold. But Justice Davis was born in an unlucky season. The worst fortune that can happen to a man, it is said, is to have Saturn in his house, ascendant, in the fourth quarter; and this must have been the melancholy case with Justice Davis. In a miserable hour he voted in favor of the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. The managers had almost determined upon Justice Davis, we are told, but after that unaccountable action they abandoned him. Do not some men, then, narrowly escape greatness?

"FOR THIS TIME ONLY," as the theatrical handbills say, when announcing a rare and novel entertainment, Hon. W. F. Smith yesterday appeared before his colleagues at Harrisburg in the *rôle* of an "honest man." The entertainment was as attractive as it was unique, and it naturally excited the laughter of the spectators. Smith's honesty consisted in the solemn avowal that he "did not want a fellow whom $25 would buy over." His recent declaration that he is henceforth a free man and not for sale was doubtless prompted by the low price which he commands at Harrisburg, and his "only" appearance in the character of an "honest man" was intended, of course, to give his colleagues on the floor and in the lobby a definite idea of how high they must bid if they would buy back the freedom which he has asserted. Parties having pneumatic tubes and stone-cracking machines to dispose of will take notice and act accordingly.

NOTICES.

THE LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA,
AND ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED
IN THE PURCHASE OF
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

WILL FIND a most elegant assortment of entirely new designs in Spring Wear for Lads of three years of age and upwards, at OAK HALL, and the prices this season are certainly within the reach of the most economical.

OUR STOCK of Fine Ready-made Garments for Youth has never been so large, or the line of size so complete as at present, while our styles are the very latest, and the make of WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Clothing, whether for Youth or Gents, has a reputation not attained by any other Clothing House in this city.

THE SALESMEN are patient, and all who visit OAK HALL will receive polite attention, whether they wish to purchase or not. An examination of our goods and a comparison of our prices earnestly invited.

Store open from 6 A. M. to 6½ P. M.
Saturdays until 10 P. M.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

$25,000 WANTED.—A Partner with this amount, to assist in establishing a Laboratory, to manufacture by an improved process a line of staple Chemicals largely sold. To capitalists seeking a safe investment, which will yield a good return, the above is an opportunity seldom offered. The list of references will be given. Address "Laboratory," Ledger Office.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS,
BY GEORGE J. BOYD,
4 25 tuths2mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Burlington Herring,

First of the season, just in store.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Remember it, Gentlemen!

REMEMBER! That no suit you ever bought in your life was as good or as cheap as what you bought at

Rockhill & Wilson's.

REMEMBER! That the Early Spring Styles of Fine Raiment now to be seen at the GREAT BROWN HALL are ahead of all competition in every respect.

Rockhill & Wilson.

REMEMBER! That the prices of the Fine Spring Goods, both for men and boys, are so low at the GREAT BROWN HALL that you ought to bring all the male members of the family at once, for full suits.

REMEMBER! Six hundred and three and six hundred and five CHESNUT Street.

YOURS TRULY,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE CLAIM
a
PRE-EMINENCE
among
CHESNUT STREET TAILORS
for the extreme
LOWNESS OF OUR PRICES,
With which is combined an
unexcelled
Stock of Piece Goods
to choose from,
Artistic and Fashionable
Cutting,
And handsome and durable
Trimming and Making.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.
Also, sole Agents for the celebrated
BURDETT ORGAN.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
4 13 1m4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S.
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TO THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC.

REMEMBER THAT THIS IS POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA OF THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY OF No. 1032 CHESNUT STREET.

The following are some of the articles included in the Company's large and elegant assortment of Goods just received,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR:—
CAMEO MEDALLION Sets.
PEARL "
ETRUSCAN "
CORAL CLUSTER "
CLUSTER SCARF PINS.
CLUSTER TAIL PINS.
CLUSTER CROSS PINS.
ROUND CLUSTER PINS.
EMERALD STONE TAIL PINS.
RUBY " " "
OPAL " " "
ASSORTED STONE SLEEVE BUTTONS.
GUARD NECK CHAINS, rope pattern.
GUARD NECK CHAINS, round and square link.
VEST CHAINS.
LEONTINE VEST CHAINS.
LADIES' CHATELAINE CHAINS.
OPERA CHAINS, all patterns.
SPIRAL NECKLACES.
SPIRAL ARMLETS.
BEAD NECKLACES.
HOOP EAR-RINGS.
TELESCOPIC PENS, diamond points, large size, elegantly chased.
GENTLEMEN'S PENCILS, with slides, round and scolloped cases.
LADIES' PENCILS, elegantly chased.
TELESCOPIC TOOTH-PICKS, beautifully engraved.
RUBBER SCREW PENCILS, elegantly engraved and chased.
FAN-SHAPED HANDKERCHIEF HOLDERS, fine chain and ring, elegantly chased.
CHASED AND ENGRAVED LOCKETS, elegant designs.
BRAZILIAN BUG LOCKETS OR CHARMS.
PLAIN WEDDING RINGS.
ELEGANT CHASED RINGS.
ASSORTED STONE SEAL RINGS.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CLUSTER RINGS, set in the newest and most beautiful manner, with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 stones.
BRACELETS, elegantly engraved and chased, square patterns.
BRACELETS, beautifully engraved and chased, oval patterns.
The choice of any article for One Dollar.
Remember that we positively close in Philadelphia on Saturday next. Salesroom open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 4 27 2trp

JUST OPENED BY

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Paris Clocks
and Bronzes,

Fans and Fancy Goods.

3 18 stuth§

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 722 CHESNUT Street,

A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OF

WATCHES,

OPERA AND VEST CHAINS,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,

Rogers', Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.

4 19 1m4p

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,

IN FRANCS,

OR ON

Messrs. A. S PETRIE & CO., London,

IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OPEN A NEW LOT

OF

CARPETS

ON FRIDAY MORNING.

CHEAPEST CARPETS

IN THE CITY.

Ingrains, - -	70c.	Upward.
Three-ply, - -	$1 35	do.
Tapestry Brussels,	$1·15	do,
Body Brussels, -	$1 60	do.
Crossley's Velvets,	$2·25	do.

CHEAPEST MATTINGS

IN THE CITY.

CARGO JUST ARRIVED PER CLIPPER "TASPING."

25 Cents a Yard and Upward.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT St.,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

WEBER, CERNEA & CO.,

(Successors to E. J. Lester & Co.),

29 N. SECOND Street,

Opposite Christ Church.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,

With a Full Line of Domestic

CARPETINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE

OF

CHINA MATTINGS,

Fine White and Red Checked,

All Widths.

Moderate Prices.

W., C. & CO.,

Opposite Christ Church,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 25 tuthstm

MATTINGS.

FRESH
IMPORTATION,
MADE FROM NEW GRASS.
THE BEST
In the Country,
ALSO,
Low Priced Mattings.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

4 25 tuth 6t PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the spectacle of *The Black Crook* will be performed this evening. Those who saw *The Black Crook* when it was produced in this city a few seasons ago can form no adequate idea of the brilliant spectacle now in possession of the boards of the Academy. The scenery, the costumes, and all the appointments are of the most gorgeous description, and far surpass anything of the kind ever seen here before, while the incidental features, which have no connection with the drama, but which are the great attractions of the exhibition, are novel and exceedingly entertaining. The ballet is particularly fine, but it is surpassed in interest by the extraordinary performances of the Majiltons, the funny evolutions of the skaters Keynoch and Schmidt, and other attractions which must be seen to be appreciated.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Walter Lennox will have a benefit this evening, when Goldsmith's comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* and the farce of *Sarah's Young Man* will be performed. Mr. Lennox is a comedian of fine talents, and his performances during several seasons at the Chesnut Street Theatre have made him a favorite with the public. His admirers should endeavor to make his benefit a brilliant success.

On Saturday Mr. Torchiana, the box book-keeper, will take a benefit. *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH the performance this evening will be for the benefit of Messrs. Holmes and Trefts, the box book-keeper and the ticket-taker. These gentlemen, by their courteous attention in the front of the house, deserve well of the public, and we hope that their merits will be recognized by a crowded house. The entertainment will consist of Mrs. Cowley's comedy, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband*, and Buckstone's drama of *Isabelle*.

On Saturday the comedy of *The Soldier's Daughter* and the domestic drama of *The Harvest Home; or, The Heir of Derwent* will be represented for the benefit of Mr. Adam Everly, who will personate "Frank Heartwell" in the former and "Caleb Kestral" in the latter piece. So thorough an artist as Mr. Everly should be greeted by a full house on this his reappearance upon the boards of the Arch Street Theatre after a long absence.

AT THE WALNUT a performance of Tom Taylor's drama of *'Twixt Axe and Crown* will be given this evening, with Miss Ella Burns as "Lady Elizabeth."

AT THE AMERICAN an entertaining variety programme will be presented this evening. To-morrow will be a family night, when special pains will be taken to make the performance interesting to ladies, children, and family parties. Miss Kate Fisher will appear in her celebrated *role* of "Mazeppa," and, lashed to the back of her "fiery untamed steed" Wonder, will give a striking representation of the perils passed through by Byron's hero in his flight through pathless wildernesses and craggy mountain heights. The last appearances of Miss Kate Fisher in this part are announced, so that those who wish to see her should do so at once. In addition to the drama of *Mazeppa* there will be beautiful ballets, funny Ethiopian burlesques, comic local sketches, songs, dances, and a laughable pantomime, which will make up an entertainment that cannot fail to please those who wish to spend a pleasant evening.

On Saturday there will be a family matinee.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, "Wilkins Micawber" will be personated this evening by Mr. Lewis Baker.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING an exhibition of Dr. Corry's beautiful diorama of "Ireland in Shade and Sunshine" will be given this evening.

AT THE ALHAMBRA, Seventh street, below Arch, a miscellaneous programme is announced for this evening.

AT CONCERT HALL a grand bazaar is now open for the benefit of the sick poor of St. Mary's Hospital.

AT THE TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN, on Thursday evening, May 4, a concert will be given in aid of the Market Square Church, Germantown. Prominent members of the Handel and Haydn Society will participate.

CITY NOTICES.

TO THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC.—Remember that his is positively the last week in Philadelphia of the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, No. 1022 Chesnut street.

Remember that after Saturday next, April 29, the opportunity for obtaining beautiful sets of original and genuine Milton Gold Jewelry for one dollar will cease.

Remember that the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, of No. 1022 Chesnut street, have no connection with any other establishment in Philadelphia.

Remember that we shall every day this week open new invoices of our popular goods.

Remember that we have on view and for sale the richest and most magnificent assortment of jewelry ever displayed in the United States.

Remember that any article in this wonderful collection can be purchased for one dollar.

Remember that the richest and most refined people in the world wear the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry, sold in this city only at No. 1022 Chesnut street, in preference to all other jewelry manufactured.

Remember that we positively close in Philadelphia on Saturday next. Salesroom open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.

Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.

Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.

Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

IT OPERATES LIKE MAGIC.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain.

REFRIGERATORS—A superior assortment, wholesale and retail.

No. 220 DOCK STREET,
below Walnut.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MARRIED.

NICHOLS—PRICE.—On the 26th instant, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., Rev. STARR H. NICHOLS, of Danbury, Conn., to SIBYL E., daughter of Hon. Eli K. Price, of this city.

STAUNTON—JAMES.—On Sunday, November 6, 1870, by the Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. JOHN F. STAUNTON, Jr., to Miss MATILDA W. JAMES, all of this city.

WAGNER—HORSTMANN.—By Rev. Joseph B. Smith, Mr. CHARLES H. WAGNER to Miss MARY HORSTMANN, both of this city.

DIED.

BURROUGHS.—On the morning of the 25th instant, Mr. JOHN BURROUGHS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1023 Clinton street, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

BISHOP.—On the 24th instant, STILLWELL S. BISHOP, in the 54th year of his age.

His male friends and relatives, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., and the fraternity at large, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1119 Spruce street, on Friday morning, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

COOK.—In her 83d year, on the evening of the 26th inst., Mrs. ANN COOK, relict of Thomas Cook, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1627 Chesnut street, on Monday afternoon, May 1, at half-past 4 o'clock.

FLOYD.—On the 25th instant, ELIZA B., wife of Samuel Floyd.

The male friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1702 Wallace street, on Friday, 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MCCALLA.—On Tuesday morning, the 25th instant, CHARLES MCCALLA, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of General S. M. Zulich, No. 1219 Franklin street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

ROBINSON.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN ROBINSON, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Fillett, No. 805 Tasker street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Philanthropic Ground.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No. 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,
4 12 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

NATATORIUM
AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
"Mens sana in corpore sano."

Reopening of the SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.

SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Swimming is the most important of all bodily accomplishments.
Swimming is the most complete gymnastic.
Swimming, the most healthful and useful of all manly sports.
Swimming is the essence of corporeal discipline.
The practice of swimming is the most radical cure of round-shoulderness for our crooked youth.
Cleanliness and exercise mean comfort and health; comfort and health mean strength, bodily comfort; health and strength mean happiness.
The summer season of our Institution will open on Monday, May 1.
The Club deductions are on the same liberal scale of last season, with extra inducements to parties getting up Clubs. All Club applications must be made on or before May 1. In order to give the public an opportunity to inspect our institution and judge it on its own merits, and also to allow former patrons to see the many improvements since last season, the Institution will be open for public inspection on Friday, April 28, from 9 A. M., till 10 P. M., and on Saturday from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. For minor particulars send or address for a circular.

4 25 4t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE
BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1871.

The Third Art Reception of the Union League will occur during the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 26, 27, 28, and 29, from 7 to 11 o'clock. Members can enter upon their tickets of membership. An equal number of tickets for guests are appropriated by color and date to each evening of the Reception. Every member is entitled to TWO "Ladies' Tickets," and ONE ticket "admitting the bearer and two ladies." These will admit upon one evening only, to be selected (comprehensively or distinctively) by the applicant. They can be exchanged in advance of their date only, and will be delivered at the office of the League, on personal or written application, on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
Chairman of Art Reception Committee.
A. G. HEATON, Secretary. 4 21 8t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

This Company have placed on sale at the new Union Ticket Office, S. E. corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, under the Continental Hotel, a full line of THROUGH TICKETS to all principal points in Central and Western Pennsylvania Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, the West and Northwest, and offer a choice of routes which, for beauty and variety of scenery, are unsurpassed.

Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM HOTELS OR RESIDENCES by the Union Transfer Company.

For particulars, Guides, Circulars, etc., apply at the ticket office, S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Ask for tickets via Philadelphia and Reading RR.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
G. A. NICOLLS, Gen'l Superintendent. 4 25 6t

KARTHAUS COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY, No. 10 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The interest on the bonds of the Karthaus Coal and Lumber Company will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 10 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 1, 1871, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

JAMES BRADNER,
4 20 25 27 29 Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will take place at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

4 25 3t CHAS. S. TEAL, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of America will be held on MONDAY, May 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at which time an election will be held for a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

CHARLES H. PRICE,
4 24 6t Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1871.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, THOMAS POTTER, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank.

G. ALBERT LEWIS,
4 25 6t Cashier.

LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.

BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

J. MAYER HAS REMOVED TO NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Notice the sign. His braids can be changed to suit any style of hair-dressing, therefore you will find them the most convenient travelling companions. Remember they can only be obtained at NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Losings of hair can be worked into a variety of ornamental styles. Save your losings, weigh them before sending, and avoid misunderstanding. Branch No. 2103 MOUNT VERNON Street. f4 27 tf

ESTATE OF JOSEPH S. NATT, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH S NATT, dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay to

JOHN G. FORD, Administrator,
4 27 th 6t No. 304 CHESNUT St., Phila.

GLOVES.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

One-Button,
Two-Button,
Three-Button,
Ladies',
Gents',
Children's,
Black,
White,
Party Colors,
Blue,
Green,
Drab,
Steel,
Lavender,
Brown,
Pearl,
Pink,
Orange,
Lemon,
Buff,
Slate,
Canary.

IMPORTERS
OF
KID
GLOVES.
"BARTLEY."
"LA BELLE."

La Belle, $1·25; Bartley, $1·85; Jouvin, $1·85; Gents' Kid Gloves, $1·50, $1·75, $2·25 per pair.

No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET,
4 1 stuthtf PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and
COTELINES.

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1 00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on former prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

AGRICULTURAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.

Two thousand of these celebrated Machines were sold in the spring of 1870, and the supply failed to meet the demand. They are acknowledged to be the best Mower in the world, and we warrant that every machine will please the purchaser. They are of six sizes, as follows:—

No. 00, for a young lady.....price $13·00
0, for a lady or boy..... " 16·00
1, for a man..... " 25·00
2, for two men..... " 35·00
2½, for a pony or light horse..... " 75·00
3, for one horse..... " 150·00

We deliver all machines and operate them at your residence without extra charge.

ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
Seed and Agricultural House,
4 20 6t rp 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

SUMMER FASHIONS,
IN
TRIMMED PAPER PATTERNS
AND
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1101, N. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILA.,

has made very large additions to her stock of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons to match Suits, Novelties in

Parasols, Gloves, Flowers, Neck-ties; Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Jet, Gilt, and Pearl Jewelry.

LACES—REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE.

Great inducements in Guipure and Thread Laces, Valenciennes, Sleeves, Collars, and Cuffs.

EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, newest designs; Flouncing, Ruffling and Trimmings.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Walking Suits, Reception and Evening Dresses, Wedding Trousseaux. Large orders executed at short notice and at moderate prices, in the most fashionable style.

Trimmed and Plain Paper Patterns, $6 per dozen.

A perfect system of Dress-cutting taught.

Pinking, Goffering, and Fringing 4 22sthlmrp

BONDS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,
Constituting the
United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to f4 20 thstu1m

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

Philadelphia Hardware House.

LAWN MOWERS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

JAMES M. VANCE & CO.,
No. 211 MARKET STREET,
4 22 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK CARRIAGE Horses, 16 hands high, sound and kind.

H. VAN BEIL,
4 25 5t No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 3tt No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—GERMANTOWN, SHOEmaker's Lane, adjoining Residences of Messrs. Cabeen, Morgan, Clements,

POINTED STONE DWELLING,

large lot, 100 by 300; well shaded, old trees, etc. Immediate possession. H. C. THOMPSON,
No. 226 W. WASHINGTON SQUARE,
Or, J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
4 25 6t* No. 733 WALNUT Street.

NINETY-THREE ACRES FARM—FOR sale or exchange for city property, or good merchandise, situated in Richland township, Bucks county. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, with side yard, BROAD and MASTER Streets. Lot 50 by 200 feet deep to Carlisle street. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, with side yard, No. 1413 N. EIGHTEENTH Street, or will be exchanged.
R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANTLY located COTTAGE, at CAPE MAY, furnished throughout. R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone RESIDENCE, No. 1917 CHESNUT Street, with side yard. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.
R. J. DOBBINS,
4 27 12t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE LOW, AT CHESNUT Hill, an unusually attractive and complete Country Seat, five minutes' walk from Chesnut Hill Depot; six acres of beautiful grounds, fruit, shade, stables, grapery, green-house, fish-pond, etc. Modern pointed stone residence, 13 rooms; fine views. RICHARDSON & JANNEY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street. 4 27 thstu2w*

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK, and a great bargain given. A desirable new dwelling on Walnut street, above Thirty-fourth. Apply at once to THOMAS ALLEN, No. 3938 CHESNUT Street, Real Estate Agent. 4 27 6t*

TO RENT.

CHESNUT STREET STORE

TO RENT,

No. 322,

APPLY ON THE PREMISES. 4 22 tf

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

SCHOOL LANE COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—Mansion House, furnished, will be let for the summer months: 16 rooms, besides 2 bath-rooms; ice house, grapery, green house, stables, kitchen garden, and 9 acres of land. All in complete order, 10 minutes of two railway stations.

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 N. FIFTH Street.
4 24 9t* Philadelphia.

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.

The largest and best stock of

WOOD MOULDINGS

IN THE STATE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Can be found at the
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 South FIFTEENTH Street.
Also, Scroll, Bracket, and Turning Work furnished to order at very short notice.
Call and see stock and prices. 4 27 1m

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON

CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

"THORNLEY'S".

Special Opening of Suitings.

BUFF LINENS,
CHOCOLATE LINENS,
FLAX-COLORED LINENS,
GREY AND BLAY LINENS,
PONGEES AND JAPANESE GOODS,
MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC. ETC.

The above goods range from 20 cents per yard up, and are beautiful.

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS,
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
SUN SHADES, PARASOLS,
KID GLOVES, ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstuf PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED
With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
21 tuthstf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

THE NEW YORK

Dyeing and Printing

ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

40 N. EIGHTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth3mrp

DIAMOND-MESH HERNANIES.

We have received an invoice of these Desirable Goods, for which there was so great a demand last season.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

2 25 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Every variety of HERNANI in stock.

ELY, HUNSBERGER & ELY.

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

Have now open a

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF FIGURED AND STRIPE

Silk Grenadines.
Black Hernanies, all qualities.
Stripe Silks, all qualities.

4 11 tuths3m

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of

SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. f4 13 2mrp

TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO.

100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS,
Crop 1869. For sale by
DAVID L. KETLER,
Nos. 50 and 52 South FOURTH street,
4 7 1mrp Philadelphia.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Fictitious Bounty Claims.

Bids for Indian Supplies.

Coal Mining Troubles.

Philadelphia Proposition Rejected.

Fire at Kutztown, Pa.

Evening Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Hansa did take a half million gold double eagle for Europe to-day.

Fictitious Bounty Claims.

Frederick Smith, formerly captain of the 104th Regiment New York Volunteers, who was arrested four days ago, charged with defrauding the Government by means of fictitious bounty claims, turned State's evidence, and on his statement some twelve other persons have been arrested. About six thousand fraudulent claims have been discovered, involving over a million dollars. Henry M. Karfels, one of the arrested parties, was examined to-day before Commissioner Davenport, and committed in default of $10,000 bail.

Serious Affray.

John Foster has been arrested, charged with striking Avery D. Putnam, a merchant, such a blow on the head with a car hook in a Broadway car last night that death is probable. John Cunningham, driver of the car, was arrested for alleged collusion with Foster.

Indian Supplies.

The bids for supplying a very large quantity of clothing, dry goods, and hardware for the use of the Indians were opened to-day by General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in presence of Colonel Cox and J. H. Delano, representing the Secretary of the Interior, and of the Indian Peace Commission. One hundred bidders were present.

There were several bids from Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Quakertown, besides a large number from New York. The purchasing Committee will meet to-morrow and the day after, if necessary, to examine the samples and make the awards.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived, steamer City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Rejection of the Philadelphia Propositions by the Coal Miners.

POTTSVILLE, April 27.—At a meeting held here this afternoon by the Executive Committee of the W. B. A., the propositions made by the operators at the Philadelphia meeting were rejected.

Destructive Fire at Kutztown.

READING, Pa., April 27.—The new and extensive brick foundry and machine shop of Zeehm & Bro., at Kutztown, in this county, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about $20,000. Insured for $14,20.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Latest Quotations.

LONDON, April 27—5 P. M.—Consols 93⅛ for both money and account. American securities firm; bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¼; of 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89⅜.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £429,000 since last week.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—5 P. M.—Cotton closed firm; uplands, 7⅜d.; Orleans, 7½d. Sales to-day 14,000 bales; for speculation and export, 3000 bales. Bacon—Cumberland cuts, 41s.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.,

Safe Makers to the United States Government

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
STEAM
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SANBORN'S PATENT
Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,
ETC. ETC.,

Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.

SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 9m PHILADELPHIA.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,

100 MATS STRICTLY PRIME.

Finest quality imported. For sale by

JAMES M. WEBB,

S. E. CORNER OF

4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

THE NEW SCHISM

DR. DOLLINGER'S DECLARATION.

The Pope Not Infallible.

The Bishop of Munich's Reply.

The following is the letter addressed by Dr. Dollinger, Dean of the Chapter of Vienna, to the Archbishop of Munich and Freising, in explanation of his position with respect to the decree of Papal infallibility:—

Your Excellency has asked me in two letters to explain my position with respect to the Roman decrees of July 18, 1870, which have been published by you.

It has transpired in the circle of your Cathedral Chapter that it is your intention to proceed against me with such penal measures as are used only against such priests as have been guilty of gross moral crimes, and even but seldom against these. This is to occur if I do not, within a certain period, submit myself to the two new articles of faith, as to the universal (*Allgewalt*) power and infallibility of the Pope.

I learn at the same time that a council meeting of the German bishops is to take place shortly at Fulda.

In the year 1848, when a meeting of all the German bishops was held at Wurzburg, the honor of an invitation was extended to myself, and I took part in the proceedings. Your Excellency might perhaps arrange that I might be allowed in the meeting which is about to take place, not this time to take part in the proceedings, but to have an audience for a few hours.

For I am prepared to prove before this meeting the following theses, which are of decisive importance for the present situation of the German Church, as well as for my personal position:—

First. The new Articles of Faith are based upon the texts in the Holy Scriptures, St. Matthew xvi, 18, and St. John xxi, 17, and as far as infallibility is concerned, upon the text St. Luke xxii, 32, with which the same, biblically considered, must stand or fall. But we are bound by a solemn oath, which I myself have twice sworn, to accept and to explain the Holy Scriptures not otherwise than according to the unanimous consent of the fathers. The fathers of the Church have all, without exception, explained the texts in question as bearing a totally different meaning to the new decrees, and especially in the text St. Luke xxii, 32, have found anything but an infallibility given to the Pope. Therefore, were I to accept with the decrees this explanation, without which every biblical basis to the same is wanting, I should commit a perjury. And, as I have said, I am prepared to prove this to the bishops in council.

Second. In several episcopal pastorals and notices which have lately appeared, the assertion has been made, or the historical proof sought, that the new doctrine now proceeding from Rome as to the universal power of the Pope over every single Christian, and as to the Papal infallibility in decisions in the Church on matters of faith from the beginning, through all time and forever, has been generally, or at least nearly generally, believed and taught. I am ready to prove that this assertion is based upon an entire misconception of the traditions of the Church for the first thousand years, and upon an entire distortion of her history. It is in direct contradiction to the plainest facts and testimonies.

Third. I am ready to prove that the bishops of the Latin countries, Spain, Italy, South America, France, who formed the immense majority at Rome, were, with their clergy, already led astray by the classbooks from which they took their ideas during their seminary education; since the proofs given in these books are for the most part false, invented, or distorted. I shall prove this, first, with the two principal and favorite works of modern theological schools and seminaries, "The Moral Philosophy of S. Alphonsus Liguori" (and especially as regards the treatise contained therein concerning the Pope), and with "The Theology of the Jesuit Peroni;" further, with the writings of the Archbishop of Cardoni and of Bishop Ghilardi, which were distributed in Rome during the Council; and, finally, with "The Theology of the Vienese Theologian Schwetz."

Fourth. I appeal to the fact, which I am ready to prove in public, that two General Councils and several Popes have already decided in the fifteenth century, by solemn decrees, issued by the Councils, repeatedly confirmed by the Popes, the question as to the extent of the Pope's power, and as to his infallibility, and that the decrees of the 18th of July, 1870, are in the most glaring contradiction to these resolutions, and, therefore, cannot possibly be considered as binding.

Fifth. I believe that I shall be able to prove that the new decrees are simply incompatible with the constitutions of the States of Europe, and especially with that of Bavaria; and that I find it impossible for me, who am bound by oath to this constitution, which I have lately sworn on my admission to the Chamber of the Councillors of State, to accept the new decrees, and, as their necessary consequence, the Bulls "Unam and Sanctam" and "Cum ex Apostolatus Officio," the Syllabus of Pius IX, with so many other Papal declarations and laws, which are new to be accepted as infallible decisions and are in irreconcilable antagonism to the laws of the country. I appeal on this subject to the opinion given by the legal faculty in Munich, and am ready to abide by the arbitration of any German legal faculty which your Excellency may be pleased to name.

I only ask two conditions for the conference which I have proposed, or rather prayed for—the first, that my assertions, together with any counter assertions, shall be recorded, with a view to their subsequent publication; the second, that a man of scientific culture, to be chosen by me, shall be allowed to be present at the conference.

Should this be unattainable before the German bishops in Fulda, I venture most respectfully to proffer another request, that it may please your Excellency to form out of the members of your Cathedral Chapter a committee, before which I may plead my cause in the way above mentioned. Several of these venerable gentlemen are doctors, and were formerly professors of theology and at the same time my former scholars. I may hope that it would be more agreeable to them to treat with me in quiet argument, to confute me, if possible, with reasons and facts, than to draw up, upon the seat of judgment, criminal sentences against me, and to submit the same to your Excellency to be fulminated, as the saying is. If your Excellency will consent to preside at this conference, and will condescend to correct any errors into which I may have fallen in the citation and explanation of testimonies and facts, I shall count it as a great honor, and the cause of truth can only profit thereby. And when you place before me the prospect of the exercise of your pastoral power, I may still hope that you will prefer to employ in the first place towards me the finest, most noble, most benevolent, and most Christlike attribute in this power—namely, the teacher's office. Should I be convinced by testimonials and facts, I engage myself to revoke publicly all that I have written in this matter and to confute myself. In any case the results must be advantageous to the Church and the peace of spirits. For it is not myself alone who am concerned; thousands of the clergy, hundreds of thousands of the laity think as I do, and find it impossible to accept the new articles of faith.

Up to this day not a single one, even of those who have signed a declaration of submission, has said to me that he is really convinced of the truth of these theses. All my friends and acquaintances confirm me in this experience; "not a single person believes in it," is what I hear day by day from all lips. A conference such as I have proposed, and the publication of the proceedings, will in any case afford that deeper insight which so many long for.

Perhaps your Excellency will refer me to the Pastoral issued recently by yourself, as a source from which I can draw sufficient instruction and correction of my opinions; but I must confess that it has had exactly the opposite effect upon me, and I am ready to prove that there is there a long list of misunderstood, distorted, mutilated, and invented testimonies, which, taken together with the suppression of the most important facts and counterproofs, form a most unreal picture of the true tradition. It is certain that the person to whom your Excellency intrusted this task did not invent these falsifications, but has borrowed them in good faith from others (Cardoni, for instance), but were it his desire to defend his work at the proposed conference, he would find me ready to prove my assertion in a few hours, or, should I not succeed in doing so, to make public apology to him. I would only ask for one condition in consideration of the importance of the matter, viz., that the Government be requested to allow a statesman, learned in historical and ecclesiastical matters, to attend the conference. As the case is one of the highest importance for all governments, it may be assumed that this request would not be refused.

There is no want of precedents in the past history of the Church which show that my proposal is in accordance with the principles as well as with the practice of the Church. In the year 411, a conference of 286 Catholic and 279 Donatist bishops held three sessions under the presidency of the imperial officer of State, Marcellinus, and the disputed doctrine was discussed, upon which the latter decided in favor of the Catholic bishops. In the year 1433, Bohemian Calixtines appeared at the Council of Basel, and a decree which had been issued eighteen years before by the Synod of Constance, as to the Communion in one kind, was now submitted to new discussion and examination, the result being that compromise (also acknowledged by the Papal chair) which was a most important and fundamental concession to the Bohemians, and one differing widely from the older decree. A still great similarity with the transaction proposed by myself is to be found in the conference, so celebrated in French history, between the Bishop Du Perron, of Evreux, and the Protestant statesman and *savant*, Du Plessis-Mornay, which took place in the year 1600, at Fontainebleau, under the auspices of King Henry IV. Here it was a question as to the proof that Mornay had falsified or incorrectly quoted a considerable number of authorities in his book upon the Eucharist. Henry himself presided, and the most eminent men of both Churches were present as witnesses. The conference was interrupted after a few days, and after a number of Mornay's quotations had been examined, by the illness of the latter, but caused, nevertheless, a remarkably favorable effect for the Catholic cause in the excited minds of that period.

Most venerable Archbishop, I leave entirely to your own judgment which form you will give to a conference so much desired by myself, and certainly so welcome to multitudes of German Catholics, and what persons you will invite to attend or oppose to me; in your diocese there is certainly no want of professional theologians who will be glad to accept your invitation. The practice of the Church proves that a question of faith is just as much an affair of the laity as of the clergy, and that the former may take part in the scientific examination and establishment of the tradition—a fact which both Popes and theologians have acknowledged. And in this case, which is a matter for historical proof, I am gladly ready to submit to the verdict of the most eminent historians of the German nation and of the Catholic faith. Such men as Ficker, Reumont, Hofler, Arneth, Kampschulte, Cornelius, Lorenz, Wegele, Aschbach, may judge whether my proofs be critically and historically right or not.

Your Excellency was pleased formerly to honor my book on the "First Ages of the Church Apostolical" with your approval, and it was generally considered among German Catholics to be a true picture of the time of foundation. Even the Jesuitic-Ultramontane party let it pass without censure. But if the new decrees contain the truth, then I have laid myself open to the reproach of having entirely misrepresented the history of the Apostles. That entire section of my book which concerns the constitution of the earlier Church, my description of the relation in which Paul and the other Apostles stood to Peter—all is fundamentally wrong, and I ought to condemn my own book, and confess that I have neither understood Luke's acts of the Apostles nor their own Epistles.

The new doctrine of the Vatican invests the Pope with entire plenary power (*totam plenitudinem potestatis*) over the whole Church, as well as over every single layman, priest, or bishop; a power which is to represent at the same time the truly episcopal, and again the specifically Papal power—which is to include in itself everything concerning faith, morals, duty, discipline, which shall reach every one from the monarch to the day laborer, and can punish, command, and forbid him. The wording is so carefully arranged that no other position and authority remains for the bishops than that of Papal commissaries or delegates. And in this manner, as every one acquainted with Church history and with the Fathers will confess, the episcopacy of the early Church is essentially dissolved and an apostolical institution to which, according to the judgment of the fathers, the highest importance and authority in the Church is due, is subtilized to a bodiless shadow.

For no one will think it possible that there should exist two bishops in the same diocese, one of whom is at the same time Pope, the other being simply a bishop—and a Papal vicar or diocesan commissary is not a bishop, is no successor of the apostles; he may, through the powers conceded to him from Rome, be very mighty so long as his principal allows him to rule, just in the same way as a Jesuit or mendicant friar to whom the Pope has granted abundance of privileges also possesses great power; and I well know that such an extension of their powers has been held out in prospect to the bishops in Rome; that they have been told, "The more irresistible the Pope the stronger shall ye be, for the rays of the abundance of his power shall fall also on you." The bishops of the minority have penetrated the delusion of these promises; they understood clearly, as the "Analytical Synopsis" shows, that as soon as the universal episcopacy of the Pope should be established they might indeed continue to be dignitaries of the Church, but no longer true bishops. You yourself, venerable sir, took part in the deputation which made such urgent counter representations to the Pope on the 15th of July, 1870—representations which Bishop von Ketteler (Mayence) sought to emphasize by prostration! We know that these representations were fruitless. The sole consolation given to the bishops' mourning the loss of their ecclesiastical dignity was confined to the declaration in the decree that the Episcopal power is an "ordinary" one—(*i. e.*, a *potestas ordinaria subdelegeta*, as the Romish canonists are accustomed to express it), and that the Pope considers it to be his duty to support them, this being vouched by a mutilated saying of Gregory the Great, by a passage which, if it, with others, had been quoted in its entirety, would indeed have proved to the world that this Pope of the seventh century put away from himself with the deepest horror such a universal Episcopacy as has now been established, considering it a blasphemous usurpation.

Nor has there been any lack of prayers, representations, and warnings before and during the Council. You yourself, venerable sir, took part in the same by your signature. The bishops of the minority have declared in an address to the Pope, on the 12th of January, signed by yourself, that "the declarations and acts of the Fathers of the Church, the true documents of history, the Catholic educational system itself, presented the most serious difficulties in opposition to the proclamation of the doctrine of infallibility." They were, as they themselves said, afraid even to discuss these difficulties, and prayed the Pope to relieve them from the necessity of such a discussion—*i. e.*, to relinquish his infallibility. But when the Pope insisted that the Council should occupy itself therewith, the German bishops demanded on the 11th of March exhaustive conferences on the question of infallibility, to be conducted by deputations chosen from both sides. These were not granted, and they had to content themselves with speeches in the Aula, where any regular discussion was an impossibility.

As to the indispensability and urgent need of such conferences I would only quote here one instance. A considerable number of Italian bishops demanded in a since-printed address that Papal infallibility should be raised to a dogma of faith, because two men, both Italians and both the pride of their nation—Thomas Aquinas and Alphonsus Liguori, those shining lights of the Church—has thus taught. Now, it was well known and proved by me, as well as by Gratry, that Thomas had been deceived by a long series of invented testimonies, as, indeed, he bases his teaching in this instance almost exclusively upon such falsifications and never upon genuine passages of the Fathers or Councils. And as to Liguori, a single glance at his writings is sufficient to convince any practised theologian that his dealings with falsified passages are still worse than those of Thomas. My exposure of the fraud to which the latter had succumbed had created great sensation in Rome. The author of a pamphlet published there, and directed against myself, says that a great cry had been raised on the subject round about him. It ought, therefore, to have been indispensably necessary to examine closely into the matter. It is true that such an examination, carefully and thoroughly begun, would have led very far; it would have resulted in the proof that the theory of Papal infallibility had been introduced into the Church solely by a series of calculated inventions and falsifications, and had then been spread and maintained by force, by the suppression of other teaching and by the many means and artifices which are at the disposal of the ruling power.

All exertions, representations, and petitions, then, were fruitless; nothing was conceded, and yet the example of the so-often quoted Council of Florence was before their eyes, when the assertion of the Greeks, that falsified passages of the Fathers were laid before them, led to examinations and discussions lasting many months and carried on with the greatest care. It is assuredly known to your Excellency that the most careful and ripe consideration of tradition has invariably been required of any true Œcumenical Council about to issue dogmatic resolutions. How great the contrast in this respect between Trent and that which occurred in Rome in 1870! Certainly the treatise of Archbishop Cardoni, which was accepted at once by the preparatory committee, and which was to be considered by the assembled bishops as a proof, could not have supported examination for one single hour.

In the whole history of the Church I only know of one General Council in which, as in this last, those in power prevented any thorough discussion of the tradition, and this was the Second of Ephesus, in the year 449; these, in the so-called Synod of Thieves (Raubersynode), this was done by force and by tumultuous tyranny. In the Vatican Council the order of proceeding imposed on the assembly, the Papal Committee, and the will of the majority, suffered no regular and critical examination to be made. Such an examination would assuredly have brought to light many awkward and unpleasant matters, but it would have preserved the Church from a state of confusion which must appear pitiable to yourself. If you notwithstanding assert that the Vatican assembly was entirely free, you take the word "free" in a sense which theological circles do not generally attach to it. A council is only then theologically free when free examination and discussion of all objections and difficulties has taken place, when exceptions have been admitted and examined in accordance with the rules for ascertaining the tradition. That not even the most modest beginning was made in this direction—that, indeed, the immense majority of the bishops from Latin countries wanted either the will or the power to distinguish truth from falsehood, right from wrong, is proved by the pamphlets which appeared in Italy and were distributed in Rome—for instance, those of the Dominican Bishop of Mondori, Ghilardi; and further, by the fact that hundreds of these bishops could without blushing rest their case upon the unassailable authority of Alphonsus Liguori.

It is well known that the Jesuits, when they had conceived the plan of establishing Papal absolutism in Church and State, in education and administration, as a dogma, invented the so-called "Sacrificio dell' intelletto," and assured their adherents and disciples—yes, even persuaded many, and among them many bishops—that the most beautiful act of adoration of the Almighty and the most noble Christian heroism consist in this—that man, renouncing his own spiritual light of self-gained understanding and discernment, should throw himself with blind faith into the arms of our unerring Papal magistracy, as the sole sure source of religious knowledge. And this religious order has indeed had great success in rising in the eyes of numbers intellectual indolence to the dignity of a religious sacrifice full of merit, and has even moved men, whose culture would have enabled them to enter upon a historical examination, to abandon the same. But as far as we may judge from their pastorals the German bishops have not yet descended to this point of delusion. They still concede to human knowledge, to human search and examination, a right to exist and a sphere of activity. They themselves appeal to history, as does the pastoral which has appeared under your name.

In a pastoral letter which has just been sent to me Bishop Lothar von Kubel in Freiburg says, on page 9, "Does the Pope receive new revelations? Can he create new articles of faith? Certainly not. He can only declare that a doctrine is contained in the Holy Scriptures and in tradition; therefore, is revealed by God, and must be believed of all." I do not doubt that your Excellency and all other German bishops are fully agreed with these words. But the question is, then, in the present confused state of the Church simply a historical one, which is to be treated and decided upon according to the means in our power, and to the rules which are applicable to every historic search, to every discovery of past facts—that is to say, of such as belong to history. There are in this case no special or secret sources of which the Popes alone have the right or power to avail themselves. Both Pope and bishops must in this case necessarily, if I may use the expression, place themselves under the common law—i. e., if their resolutions are to endure they must adopt that course; must initiate that examination of witnesses with the requisite sifting and critical proof of evidence which alone, in the judgment of all men of capacity in historical matters, is able to give us truth and certainty. There were, therefore, and remain yet, two questions to be answered in accordance with this course. Firstly, is it the truth that the three sayings of Christ respecting Peter were understood from the beginning through all centuries in the whole Church in the sense which is now given to them—namely, that of an infallibility and boundless universal power granted thereby to the Popes? Secondly, is it true that the ecclesiastical tradition of all men in the writings of the fathers and the facts of history prove the general acknowledgment of this double right of the Pope?

If these questions must be answered in the negative it is not permissible to appeal, as Bishop von Kubel and others do, to the assistance of the Holy Ghost, as promised to the Pope, and to the obedience of faith due on this account to him; for what we are to examine into historically is just whether this assistance has been promised to him. And where has this been done? Not in the Council, for there, as Cardoni's principal treatise proves, even falsifications were not shunned, and an entirely unreal picture of tradition has been given and a suppression of the most striking facts and counter testimonies. And it is precisely this which I am ready to prove.

And here I beg your Excellency to consider that the doctrine which we are now to adopt forms by its own nature, and by the declaration of the Pope himself, by the confession of all infallibilists, a fundamental article of faith—that it is a question of the *regnea fidei*, of the rule which must decide what is to be believed and what is not. In future every Catholic Christian could only answer the query why he believes this or that as follows: "I believe or deny it because the infallible Pope has commanded me to believe or to deny it." Nor can this first principle of faith, as the Holy Scriptures necessarily should most clearly show, ever have been doubtful in the Church—it must at every date and among every people have governed the whole Church like a brightly shining star—must have been placed in the front of all instruction; and we all wait for an explanation how it is to be cleared up that only after 1830 years the Church has started the idea of making an article of faith of a doctrine which the Pope calls, in a letter addressed to your Excellency on the 28th of October, "ipsum fundamentale principium Catholicæ fidei ac doctrinæ." How can it have been possible that the Popes should have, during centuries past, exempted whole countries, whole schools of theology, from belief in this "fundamental article of faith?" And, may I add, how is it that your Excellency yourself strove so long and so persistently against the enunciation of this dogma? Because it was not opportune, you say. But can it ever have been "inopportune" to give to believers the key of the whole temple of faith, to announce to them the fundamental article on which all the rest depend? We stand all of us giddy before a chasm which opened before us on the 18th of July last.

He who wishes to measure the immense range of these resolutions may be urgently recommended to compare thoroughly the third chapter of the decrees in Council with the fourth, and to realize for himself what a system of universal government and spiritual dictation stands here before us. It is the plenary power over the whole Church as over each separate member, such as the Popes have claimed for themselves since Gregory VII, such as is pronounced in the numerous bulls since the bull "Unam sanctam," which is from henceforth to be believed and acknowledged in his life by every Catholic. If his power is boundless, incalculable, it can, as Innocent III said, strike at sin everywhere; can punish every man, allows of no appeal, is sovereign and arbitrary, for, according to Bonifacius VIII, the Pope "carries all rights in the shrine of his bosom." As he has now become infallible he can in one moment, with one little word "orbi" (that is, that he addresses himself to the whole Church), make every thesis, every doctrine, every demand an unerring and irrefragible article of faith. Against him there can be maintained no right, no personal or corporate freedom; or, as the canonists say, the tribunal of God and that of the Pope are one and the same. This system bears its Romish origin on its forehead, and will never be able to penetrate in Germanic countries. As a Christian, as a theologian, as a historian, as a citizen, I cannot accept this doctrine. Not as a Christian; for it is irreconcilable with the spirit of the Gospel and with the plain words of Christ and of the Apostles; it purposes just that establishment of the kingdom of this world which Christ rejected; it claims that rule over all communions which Peter forbids to all and to himself. Not as a theologian; for the whole tradition of the Church is in irreconcilable opposition to it. Not as a historian can I accept it; for as such I know that the persistent endeavor to realize this theory of a kingdom of the world has cost Europe rivers of blood, has confounded and degraded whole countries, has shaken the beautiful organic architecture of the elder Church, and has begotten, fed, and sustained the worst abuses in the Church.

Finally, as a citizen, I must put it away from me, because by the claims on the submission of States and monarchs, and of the whole political order under the Papal power, and by the exceptional position which it claims for the clergy, it lays the foundation of endless, ruinous dispute between State and Church, between clergy and laity. For I cannot conceal from myself that this doctrine, the results of which were the ruin of the old German kingdom, would, if governing the Catholic part of the German nation, at once lay the seed of incurable decay in the new kingdom which has just been built up.

Accept, etc., I. VON DOLLINGER.

Munich, March 28, 1871.

Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Munich to His Archdiocese in Answer to Dr. Dollinger's Declaration Against the Infallibility of the Pope—Dr. Dollinger Placed Without the Pale of the Church.

The following letter has been addressed by the Archbishop of Munich to the priests and flock of his diocese:—

Gregorius, by the grace of God and the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Munich, Prelate of the Household and Councillor to His Holiness, etc., to the venerable clergy and archdiocese, salvation and blessing in the Lord:—

Dr. von Dollinger, Dean of the Chapter and Professor of Theology, addressed to us, on March 20, a declaration stating his position to the Œcumenical Council and its resolutions, which he, at the same time, handed to the Angsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* for publication. It was accordingly published in the extra supplement of said paper of March 31. This open declaration compels us, the venerable clergy and the faithful of our archdiocese, to publicly and emphatically draw attention to the principal errors contained in this deplorable document and to place its author without the pale of the Roman Catholic Church, in case he should persist in those heresies. The author demands,

First. That he should be permitted to prove in an assembly of bishops and theologists that the decrees of faith of the fourth sitting of the Œcumenical Council were neither contained in the Holy Scriptures, as understood by the fathers of the Church, nor in the writings handed down according to their true history; that the latter have, in fact, been falsified by forged or mutilated documents, and that these same documents are in flagrant contradiction with the more ancient ecclesiastical decision. But the author has overlooked that there is no question before us which is yet to be decided, and therefore carefully to be examined. The question has already been decided. A General Council, legally convened, voluntarily assembled and directed by the Head of the Church, has, after careful examination, explained, formulated, and defined this article of faith. Every Catholic Christian knows at present what the Church prescribes to believe. The Church which Jesus Christ has promised to the end of the world cannot bid us believe anything else than the revelation of God Himself. Whoever, therefore, opposes the declaration of the Church opposes God. "He who will not hear the Church let him be unto thee as a heathen and a publican."—Matthew xviii, 17.

Second. The author asserts that a purely historical question was here only in the case, which could solely be resolved by the same means and rules as apply to the research of any other historical fact. By this means the Church is placed under historical examination. The decisions of the Church are submitted to the judgment of the last historical writer, her divinely ordained office to instruct is set aside and all the Catholic truths placed under controversy. Let science take up the Catholic teachings of faith and examine them by all human means, and they will stand proof against all contradiction. Let the science of infidelity revolt against God and His revelation, against the Church and her decrees of faith, it will never be able to shake the rock upon which the Lord has built His Church.

Third. The author declares that the decrees of July 18, 1870, are in contradiction with the Constitutions of European States, but particularly with that of Bavaria; that this article of belief has wrought the ruin of the old German Empire, and would, if prevailing with the Roman Catholic portion of the German nation, plant the germs of a lingering and incurable malady into the Constitution of the new German Empire. Against this entirely erroneous theory and hateful accusation we protest with a loud voice and declare it an unfounded charge against the Catholic Church, her Head, her Bishops, and all her members, who will never cease "to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

Dearest members of the diocese, the views and judgments alleged in this document, of which we have only pointed out to you the most notable ones, have since the convocation of the Œcumenical Council been circulated in many books and newspapers; it must be confessed with sorrow that this document has given the highest probability to the long-entertained sad supposition that the author of this declaration is the spiritual head of the whole movement against the Œcumenical Council which has caused so much confusion in the minds and consciences of Christians. The equally numerous writings disproving this heresy found, alas! no ear with those circles hostile to the Church. Now, however, the open opposition of a man, who has hitherto deservedly filled high positions in the Church and State, has given the matter the aspect of a formal revolt against the Catholic Church.

Dear brethren, we are well conscious of our duties as chief pastor of the diocese, and have, therefore, not delayed in addressing to you these grave and warning pastoral words, and in taking the now necessary measures. The further steps which we shall be obliged to take will be in no less degree governed by a single view of the dangers threatening the Church in Germany and love for the erring brother. "We shall not break the bruised reed or quench the smoking flax."—Matthew xii, 20. We shall, however, know how to protect our dear flock from error and temptation. To the venerable priests of our archdiocese we exclaim, with Paul, "Oh, Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings and oppositions of science falsely so called."—Timothy xviii, 20, 21. Pray, however, my dearest brethren, for the salvation of the author, jeopardized by that unfortunate declaration; pray for the holy Church, particularly in our dear German and Bavarian Fatherland; pray for your sorrowful pastor, who blesses you in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The present pastoral letter is to be communicated from the pulpit according to the wants of the faithful. †GREGORIUS,

Archbishop of Munich.

Munich, Easter Sunday of the year 1871.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Lay Water-pipe on Celeste, Amelia, and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water-pipe on the following streets:—

Celeste and Amelia streets, from Seventh to Eighth street.

Sixth street, from Mifflin to McKean street.

Seventh street, from Moore to McKean street.

And Mifflin, Amelia, Hoffman, and Dudley streets, from Sixth to Seventh street, in the First ward.

June street, from Seventh to Eighth street, in the Fourth ward.

Terrace street, from Grape to Mechanic street.

Grape street, from Wood to Belair street.

Fleming and Belair streets, from Grape to Cotton street, in the Twenty-first ward.

Union street, from Haverford avenue to Aspen street.

Aspen and Atlantic streets, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-sixth street, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Chadwick and Seventeenth st eets, from Reed to Dickerson street; and Dickerson street, from Bancroft to Seventeenth street, in the Twenty-sixth ward.

Carlisle street, from Monument Cemetery to Susquehanna avenue.

Norris street, from Carlisle to Broad street.

On Broad street, from Westmoreland street to Tioga street, in the Twenty-eighth ward.

And Harvard street, between Oxford and Jefferson streets, in the Twenty-ninth ward.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to Pay a Bill for Advertising in 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated out of item 5 of the appropriation to the Clerks of Councils for 1871, approved December 31, 1870, to pay a bill for advertising ordinances, etc., in "The Press" in the year 1870.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to take all necessary proceedings to stop the erection of telegraph poles on Fifteenth street, between Chesnut and Market streets, or other streets; and also to cause the immediate removal of all those lately erected on that part of Fifteenth street.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
4 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHRISTINE BIDDLE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CLEMENT BIDDLE, THOMAS A. BIDDLE, and ALEXANDER BIDDLE, trustees of a sum of $66,000, set aside under the provisions of the will and codicils of CHRISTINE BIDDLE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his Office, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
GEORGE M. CONARROE,
4 20thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In Divorce, December Term, 1869, No. 35.
ARTHUR H. WOODWARD vs. MELISSA T. WOODWARD.
To Melissa T. Woodward, the above-named respondent:—Please take notice that a rule has been entered in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, May 6th, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, May 6, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
No. 32 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,
4 26 2t Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce.
WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.
To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent:—Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 628 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same. HENRY C. TERRY,
4 18 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROMMEL, DECEASED.—All persons indebted to this estate will make payment and those having claims against the same will present them without delay to the undersigned, to whom Letters Testamentary have been duly granted.
JOHN ROMMEL, Jr.,
J. M. ROMMEL,
W. J. MANN, } Executors.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1871. 3 23th6t*

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,
Imported and for sale by
4 1 1m DALLETT & SON,
No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

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MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

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on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

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on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'kt v'l	$1,293 557 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7960, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell,	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly,	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1855. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388 00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. A'wood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870..	137,050
	$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,250
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,516
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	63,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly

$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

April 9, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7 30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8 30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12 30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3 30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4 30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5 15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8 00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8 45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10 20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1 00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4 30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6 15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9 10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12 35 a. m.
From Reading	7 15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7 30 a. m., 12 30 and 4 30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7 30 a. m., 12 30 and 4 30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7 30 a. m. and 4 30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1 55 and 10 05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3 10 and 8 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wootten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7 15, 7 35, 8 33, 9 05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2 30, 3 15, 3 45, 4 05, 4 30, 5 05, 5 10, 5 45, 6, 6 30, 7, 8, 8 15, 9, 10 15, 11, 11 40, 12 30, night.

SUNDAY—7 45, 9 05 a. m.; 12 45, noon; 2 15, 4 05, 5 40, 6 45, 7, and 11 25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6 25, 6 50, 7 25, 8 05, 8 10, 8 45, 9, 9 25, 10, 11 05, 11 35 a. m.; 1, 1 55, 3, 3 30, 3 55, 4 45, 5, 5 30, 6, 6 10, 6 40, 7 10, 8, 9 05, 10, 10 30, 11 25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8 10, 9 05 a. m.; 1 05, 2 35, 3, 5 55, 6, 9 50, and 10 20 p. m.

The 8 05 and 9 25 a. m. down trains, and 2 30, 3 45, 5 05, and 5 45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7 25 a. m. and 6 40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7 35, 9 05, 10, 12 a. m., 2 30, 3 45, 5 05, 5 45, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7 45, 9 05 a. m., 12 45 noon, 2 15, 5 40, 6 45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6 10, 7 10, 7 55, 8 30, 9 10, 10 50, 11 40 a. m., 1 40, 3 40, 5 45, 6 25, 6 55, 8 50, 10 15, 11 10 p. m.

Sunday—7 50, 8 45 a. m., 12 45, noon, 2 15, 5 40, 9 30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6 05, 7 30, 9, and 11 05 a.m., 12 05, m., 1 30, 3, 4, 4 40, 5, 5 30, 6 15, 8 05, 10 20, and 11 15 p. m.

Sunday—7 30, 9 a. m., 1 30, 3, 7 15, and 9 36 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5 30, 6 30, 7, 7 40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2 20, 3 50, 4 30, 5 05, 6 15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1 15, 5, 7, 9 30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6 05, 7 30, 9, 10 05, 11 05 a. m. 12 05 noon, 12 45, 1 30, 3, 4, 4 40, 5, 5 30, 6 15, 7 05, 8 05, 9 05, 10 20, 11 45 p. m.

Sunday—7 30, 9, 9 a. m., 12 45 noon, 1 30, 3 10, 5, 6 45, 7 15, 9 30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6 38, 7 34, 8 05, 8 22, 9 30, 10 45, 11 30 a. m., 1 38, 2 15, 3, 3 58, 5, 5 35, 6 45, 7 45, 8 30, 9 45, 10 30 p. m.

Sunday—7 30, 9, 9 30, 10 50 a m., 1 30, 1 45, 3 10, 5 20, 6, 7 30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7 30, 11 05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6 15, 10 a. m. and 3 20 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7 15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6 50 a m. and 4 36 p. m.

The 7 40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4 40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6 40 a m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1 30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4 30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7 30 and 7 35 and 6 30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 12 30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, OGDEN, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Tables effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7 00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7 35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1 15 and 5 20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1 45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3 20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4 15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown

5 00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10 35 A. M.; 2 15, 6 05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 9 25 A. M., 4 40 and 6 35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7 20 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11 20 A. M., 3 10 P. M.

Abington at 2 35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8 15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3 15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3 30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5 30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3 30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3 30, 6, 6, 7, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 6, 6, 7, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11 30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 30 and 9 45 A. M., 1 20, 3 10, 5 30, 6 45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11 30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 35 and 9 45 A. M., 1 20, 3 10, 5 30, 6 45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9 45 A. M. 1 20, 6 45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9 45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M., 2 30, 5 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9 30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7 30 A. M., 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 9 30 A. M., 2 30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12 30, 6 15, and 7 30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9 30 A. M., 12 30, 2 30, 5 15, 6, and 7 00 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 8 30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6 45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2 30, 3 30, 5, and 6 30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11 30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 45 A. M., 2 30 and 6 30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 45 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6 30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 45 A. M., 1 and 3 30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12 11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6 30 A. M.
Mail Train	8 00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9 40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 10 A.M. & 1 10 and 7 10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12 40 P. M.
Erie Express	12 40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4 10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10 00 P. M.
Pacific Express	11 30 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	12 30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 8 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8 40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9 40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6 40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7 40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6 30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5 00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6 20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7 00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7 00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7 40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8 20 A. M. & 3 53 & 6 40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9 00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9 50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 20 P. M.
Erie Express	3 45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5 45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3 25 P. M.
Southern Express	3 45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 45 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNE, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, April 24, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4 30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2 30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4 30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2 30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9 25 A. M. and 4 25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6 05 A. M., 10 35 A. M. and 5 30 P. M. Sundays at 5 30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7 26 A. M., 11 58 A. M., 4 20 P. M., and 6 49 P. M. Sundays 6 49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9 40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7 25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7 40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12 20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7 40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9 30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7 50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9 00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10 05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6 00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9 00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8 15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9 25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12 35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2 30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9 40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

On Friday Morning,

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

An Earnest Protest from our Leading Citizens—Select Council Petitioned to Prevent the Consummation of a Job.

This afternoon the ordinance which recently passed Common Council creating a loan for $500,000 for laying an improved pavement on Broad street will come up in Select Council, pursuant to order. An effort will be made to secure the adoption of such an amendment as will prevent the expenditure of any portion of the money realized from this loan for wooden pavements, and the following petition, signed by about one thousand of the most prominent and substantial citizens of Philadelphia, will be presented to Select Council:—

To the Honorable Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—

Your petitioners, tax-payers and citizens of Philadelphia, are informed that the ordinance recently passed through one branch of the Councils creating a thirty-year loan for half a million dollars, is intended for wooden street-paving, respectfully desire to protest against said ordinance becoming a law for that purpose.

Is it wise or right to create a loan inflicting upon the tax-payers the payment of $30,000 per annum, or $900,000 interest alone for thirty years, which, added to the principal, makes the sum one million four hundred thousand dollars, to be expended for a few squares of wooden street pavement, which experience has abundantly shown will rot and become a sickening nuisance in our streets before one-third of the time has expired for the loan to mature? Such legislation is extremely dangerous, and will inevitably lead to bankruptcy or something worse. Wood, being a vegetable substance, is entirely unfit for permanent street-paving.

In European cities it has been fully tried and tested with all the various shapes and appliances, resulting in complete failures, the authorities prohibiting the further use of wood for the purpose.

Several of our Western cities (not having hard stone suitable for paving) have been induced to expend large sums on wooden pavement. These in many places have worn out and decayed, greatly increasing the public indebtedness for repairs alone.

In New York the Mayor of the city has officially, earnestly protested against the laying of wooden pavements, denouncing it as an outrage upon the tax-payers and citizens generally.

In Boston similar action has been taken by the authorities.

In our own city, on North Broad street, the costly experiment of wooden pavement has been demonstrated. Already the repairs needed require a large sum to be expended, and the expense continues and increases as the wood becomes more and more defective from natural decay. Improved stone paving, lasting half a century or more, can always be relaid at slight expense, while wood is worthless when taken up, and must be renewed with fresh material at an expense equalling the first cost.

It would be well for the credit of Philadelphia, as chosen for the Centennial exhibition, that the people of the United States and from abroad visiting the city should be received on a solid foundation, and not be allowed to see the folly of adopting rotten wooden pavements on Broad street or any other street in the city.

Your petitioners are fully sensible of the shocking condition of our cobble-stone streets, and admit the necessity for improved durable pavements. In view of the very large city indebtedness, they believe and trust your honorable bodies will not further burden the tax-payers by creating loans or expenditures on perishable wooden pavements of any kind.

(Signed),

A. E. Borie,	Edward Shippen, M. D.,
S. J. Megargee,	H. B. Tatham,
J. Bell Robinson,	Bloomfield H. Moore,
John O. James,	John Hulme,
James Page,	John C. Bullitt,
Richard Vaux,	Joseph J. Doran,
A. W. Rand,	J. Rinaldo Sauk,
J. E. Carpenter,	John Tucker, Jr.,
Lewis Cooper,	Charles Borie,
James Traquair,	Louis Belrose,
W. E. Lehman,	Richard Paxon,
Peter Logan,	Edward S. Buckley,
Charles Gilpin,	Charles Rodgers,
J. E. Ashmead,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John H. Chambers,	R. H. Hare,
Charles S. Ogden,	John B. Parker,
Samuel L. Smedley,	John A. McAllister,
Edward E. Law,	Robert Pettit,
George Griscom,	T. R. Wharton,

And hundreds of others.

A MARITAL MUSS.

How a Man Found Out That His Wife was Too Much Married—Figured Carpets Figuring in the Scene.

A case of oppression and wrong has just come to light in Philadelphia which for high hand—but no, we will not moralize, but proceed with the story. Nine years ago one Thomas Glasby, a respectable citizen, married a young lady of handsome appearance, after a short courtship. After the honeymoon he started a store, and in which he was successful, and he gradually began to gather a good sum of money. One evening in the year 1866 he returned home after his day of labor, and was met at the door by Mrs. G., who with delight informed him that she had during his absence received some very fine carpets.

"Where did you get them from, my dear?" said the by no means delighted husband.

"From Mr. Walker," said she.

A thrill of jealousy rankled in the heart of the husband, and he was in danger of an explosion; but he bottled up his wrath and corked it down.

"Mr. Walker!" returned he; "why, who in the dev-eh-eh-thunder is Mr. Walker?"

"Why, my dear," said the suppliant angel of a wife, "he is an old friend of mine. I have known him ever so long, and he's a very nice man, too."

This answer was exceedingly pleasant. It was so calculated to allay the feelings of a sensitive man to know that his wife was receiving carpets from another.

Mr. Glasby thought a good deal, but all he said was, "I do not exactly like this sort of thing, my dear, and I think you had better return them to him."

"Oh, I can't do that now," returned Mrs. G.; "they are all cut up and put down on the floors."

That same evening, as his wife was absent on an "errand," Mr. Glasby was visited by a detective, who told him without further ado that the carpets were stolen, and he would be compelled to take him into custody.

Glasby was accordingly arrested, taken to the Central Station, and sent to prison for receiving stolen goods. He was released through the exertions of his wife and Walker in the month of November of that year.

Glasby, in February, 1867, went to California, where he was shortly after joined by his wife. They lived in that State until a few months ago, when they returned to Philadelphia. After living here a few weeks Glasby discovered that his wife had in the year 1866, about the time of the carpet troubles, been married to Walker by Alderman Hay. Mr. Glasby instantly had a warrant issued by Alderman Quirk for the arrest of both his wife and Walker for bigamy, for it appears that the latter has a wife and family living now in England. Both defendants were held in $1000 bail each for a further hearing this afternoon.

It appears that Mr. Glasby was sent to prison on a bench-warrant for receiving the stolen carpets. A few days ago the charge was resurrected, and Glasby is at the present time in prison.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—This afternoon the corner-stone of the Second Moravian Church, Harrowgate, will be laid. The church building is to be erected on Kensington avenue, between Harrowgate lane and Venango street, lot 40 by 135 feet. The structure will be 35 by 72 feet, built of pressed brick, and will cost when completed $6000. The pastor of the congregation is Rev. John A. Nice. Bishops Schultz, Bigler, and Schweinitz, of the Pennsylvania diocese, and Reinkee, of New York, will officiate.

A SINGULAR EVENT.—Yesterday two aged ladies, sisters, who had lived together in Germantown from their childhood, died within a few hours of each other. Ann Bowman, the eldest, aged 87 years, died at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and Susan, aged 71 years, died at 5. The former expired while clasping the hand of her sister, who was prostrated by grief, and sunk rapidly until 5 o'clock, when she died.

BASE BALL.—At Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, this afternoon, weather permitting, the Athletics will play the return game of a series with the Experts. On Saturday, at the same place, the Boston Club—the old Red Stockings—will play the Experts.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia—Its Assets and Liabilities—The Report on the New Building—Election of Officers.

This morning at 11 o'clock the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in its fine hall, on South Second street. Mr. A. J. Derbyshire presided, General John C. Bankson acted as Secretary; Messrs. A. G Cattell, Jr., and L. D. Baugh were appointed the tellers and Francis D. Worley the judge of the election for officers.

The following report of the President of the association, Mr. Howard Hinchman, was submitted and approved:—

The duties of your board during the past year, although not free from care, were in pleasant contrast with the labors of its immediate predecessor, and as our last annual report embraced in detail the history of the institution from its organization in 1865 down to the execution of the contract for the reconstruction of the building in April, 1870, we now discharge a pleasant duty in briefly announcing to you that our building is entirely finished, fully insured under perpetual policies, and paid for, and we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful manner in which the contractor, Mr. B. Ketcham, executed his contract under the supervision of the able architect, J. H. Windrim, Esq. The work of rebuilding was prosecuted with vigor, and such portions of the building as were formerly occupied by tenants under unexpired leases were reoccupied as soon as finished, and thus rendered productive. Although desirable improvements were made in all of the offices, we have to regret that a part only are thus far rented, and the subject of declaring the first dividend will devolve upon our successors in office, who will doubtless give the subject that careful and prudent consideration that the mutual interests of the institution and its stockholders may demand. Application having been made by the Government of the United States for a portion of the cupola of our building for the use and purposes of the "United States Weather Observation Office," the subject was promptly and favorably acted upon by your board in conjunction with the Board of Managers of the Commercial Exchange, and negotiations are now pending for its consummation. We here submit the Treasurer's report, which exhibits the present financial condition of the institution, and also a statement setting forth the assets and liabilities as they will appear on the 1st of July next under the present income.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts last year to be $57,490, and the expenses $63,208 03, of which amount B. Ketcham received $48,789 48, in full for his work of rebuilding the edifice, and J. H. Windrim, the architect, $2374 50. To the receipts should be added $7490 37 on hand at the date of the last report, thus leaving $1772 66 in the hands of the Treasurer at the present time.

The offices of the building rent for $6166 66 per annum.

This report was also accepted. An election was then held, with this result:—President, Christian J. Hoffman. Treasurer, Samuel L. Ward. Managers, Howard Hinchman, Charles H. Cummings, Seneca E. Malone, John H. Michener, Nathan Brooke, George L. Buzby, Elijah G. Cattell, and Robert Gray.

AFFECTION.

Romance in Real Life—Something You Read About, but Rarely See.

Lizzie Wilson is a colored girl of some seventeen years of age and three weeks standing as a seavant in the house of Mr. Clark, at No. 3256 Sansom street. On Wednesday morning last the family discovered that they had the night before been robbed of a quantity of silverware and jewelry valued at $100. Suspicion fell upon Lizzie. She was the first one to call the family's attention to the loss, and during the recital of the story she made a display of hysterics, but with all her muscular gymnastics she was suspected nevertheless, and this was the ground for the belief.

A young man has been visiting this seventeen-year-old colored girl. She said that he is her brother, and knowing nothing to the contrary, we are bound to believe the assertion. He pays her assiduous attentions, and being her brother of course it was looked upon as a display of affection which the novel-writers can only hope to feebly imitate. This brother called to see his dear sister Lizzie on Tuesday night. He stayed there for into the "wee sma' hours" (this is the usual expression, we believe), and took his departure. The next morning the larceny was found out. Now, the explanation given by Lizzie was to the effect that robbers had evidently broken into the house, and as a confirmation of her theory she took the family to the window-shutter, and on it showed them marks where somebody had been working away with a knife. But, fatal disclosure! the marks were on the *inside* of the shutter, and not on the outside. The idea of leaving the windows unbarred, and making some scratches on the outside, never entered the minds of the parties who robbed the place. This was one ground for suspicion, but another is yet to be told. Last week the family living next door had occasion to go out for the afternoon. They left the key in the house of Mr. Clark, whose family were also absent at the time. No one was in but the servant girl, Lizzie Wilson. The amiable brother was on hand that afternoon also, and when the neighbors next door returned home in the evening they found that between two and three hundred dollars' worth of silverware was missing. This was the second ground for suspicion. Yesterday afternoon Lizzie was arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Randall, and was held in bail for a further hearing by that magistrate.

FIRE.

A Fortunate Discovery—A Well-guarded District—The Vigilance of the Police.

This morning, between five and six o'clock, the private watchman stationed at Second and Market streets conveyed the information that Martin's wholesale grocery store, on the south side of Market street, below Second, was on fire. The Insurance Patrol were promptly on the ground, and it was found that the fire was in the rear portion of the cellar. There being no cellar door by which to secure entrance, the cellar of the neighboring store was broken into and found to be filled completely with smoke. Creeping along with great difficulty, and almost blinded by smoke, the members of the patrol and also those of steamer No. 8 fortunately at last found that the two cellars were separated in the rear by only a board partition. This was broken through and Martin's cellar was entered. In it two barrels of rubbish were found to be in flames. The water had not been turned off, and this was a lucky circumstance, for a few buckets of water were found sufficient to quench the fire.

The alarm in this case was not given by the policeman whose duty it was. Indeed, it is difficult to see how this could have been done, as there was no policeman about. Not a single officer was to be seen. Had not the private watchman been on the alert, it is fair to presume that our insurance companies would have had to pay a little more than they bargained for.

THE WORK OF SCOUNDRELS.—The grossest piece of wanton and unprovoked destruction of property was perpetrated late last night, by some unknown miscreants, in Delancey place. After the residents in the handsome dwellings Nos. 1802, 1804, 1809, 1811, 1820, 1824, 1825, and 1826 had retired, the villians, with some heavy instrument, knocked off the bell and door-knobs, and cut deep grooves into the doors and jambs. Many houses in Eighteenth street were served in the same way.

ROBBERY OF SILK.—Mrs. Ninesteel keeps a dry-goods store at No. 1017 Spring Garden street. Last evening two men stepped in, and while one waited at the door, where lay a pile of costly fabrics, the other approached the counter and bought a collar, tendering a piece of currency. To make the proper change, Mrs. Ninesteel stepped to the rear of the store, and when she returned, discovered, with dismay, that the men had vanished, and with them a roll of silk containing 89 yards.

UNITED STATES CUTTER MIAMI.—Yesterday the U. S. revenue cutter Miami, which last winter was driven ashore below Port Penn, on the Delaware, and was rapidly going to pieces, was sold for $2050 at public vendue. The Miami was originally built as a pleasure yacht for Lord Palmerston, and was sold to the Government by parties in New York.

THE "NECKERS."

Another Outrage Attempted by the Villains.

We are again called upon to chronicle the doings of a gang of young villains who prowl about the lower districts of the city, and almost daily are either attempting or succeed in accomplishing some gross crime. It has reached a point at last where women are assaulted in open daylight, and their husbands or gallants beaten off. Two cases of recent occurrence,—that of the old man Feeby, and the other which we are about to record,—discover the fact that the ruffians, emboldened by the success of an unchecked career in crime, attack isolated dwellings, and subject their inmates to the grossest outrages.

The particulars of the last case of this character are as follows:—At the corner of Third and Mifflin streets stands a foundry, and adjoining it is the humble dwelling of a Mr. Zehr, the driver for that establishment. Mr. Zehr has had daughters—Lena, aged 16, and Catharine aged 14—who had often been targets for the insolence of the young roughs who infest that district. On Easter Sunday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, four young fellows named George Thomas, Thomas Applegate, alias "Salem" (who has become notorious for his brutal villainies), William Wylie, and Henry Martha (now under bail to answer for the outrageous assault on the little girl Marietta Hershberger on the meadow banks), approached the house from the rear. The girls were in the front room, unconscious of what was transpiring. One of the four jumped over the fence, opened the gate, and let his companions in. They opened the kitchen-door, and were about entering, when the girl's uncle pounced upon them. They endeavored to beat him down, using both their fists and a rail which they had torn from the fence. They were eventually put to flight.

As dusk was coming on they returned, rushed fearlessly up to the house, endeavoring to drive the frightened girls from it. Discovering the desperate strait their uncle was, in Lena and Catharine rallied to his support, and while he laid about with his brawny fists they shattered plates and every description of combable missiles upon the heads of the miscreants, who at last were compelled to retreat. They did not resume the contest, for shortly after the father returned. The fate of the girls, had they fallen into the clutches of these heartless scoundrels, may be imagined. Ex-Reserve Officer John O'Grady, hearing of this assault, set to work to secure the fellows concerned in it. Last night he arrested Thomas and Murtha, and this morning Wylie. Applegate, he learned, was in prison, having been recently taken up on another charge. Judge Paxson should preside at the trial of these prisoners.

MORAVIAN.

The Meeting of the First Moravian Conference of the State of Pennsylvania—The Proceedings of the Second Day's Session.

The first Moravian Conference of Pennsylvania reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning in the church at the corner of Franklin and Thompson streets, the Moderator, Bishop Bigler, in the chair. An hour was occupied with devotional exercises, after which the meeting was opened for business.

The minutes of the previous day's session were read and approved.

A free conversation on the state of the Church was then entered into.

The various points contained in the reports from the churches, presented yesterday, were taken up and considered during the entire morning session.

Considerable time was taken up in discussing methods for promoting greater sociability in the churches, which discussion was taken part in by both clergymen and laymen.

The subject of promoting the cause of lay work in church matters was also discussed at length. Lay work is especially needed, and the Sunday-schools are falling to pieces from want of it. The necessity of teaching the children of the Church the facts of the Moravian Church history was urged as very necessary at the present time.

It was given as a reason why the lay element cannot work acceptably, that there is so much jealousy between the German and the English portions of the Church, which must be overcome before laymen can work in harmony with their pastor.

The revival of the old Moravian custom of the division of the churches into separate classes, according to age, sex, and position, was commended as peculiarly advisable. The absence of strict church discipline was lamented.

At noon the conference adjourned with the singing of a hymn until 2½ P. M., at which time the members will assemble at the church and proceed in a body to Harrowgate to take part in the corner-stone laying of a new Moravian church at that place.

NUPTIAL VOWS.

Interesting Marriage Ceremony at Noon To-day.

At noon to-day an interesting event took place in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Race street, above Fifth—the solemnization of the marriage of Miss Sallie Keim, daughter of John M. Keim, of the firm of Sawyer & Keim, to Mr. Frank Welsh, son of Henry D. Welsh, of the firm of James, Kent, Santee & Co. The church was filled with a large and fashionable audience, and the street was covered with carriages. The ceremony was somewhat novel, in that there were no bridemaids. At 12 o'clock the bridal procession passed up the centre aisle, headed by seven gentlemen, followed by Mr. Keim with his daughter, arrayed in a handsome travelling dress, and the groom, Mr. Welsh, with Mrs. Keim. At the altar the gentlemen formed a triangle, pointing to the door, with the contracting parties in the centre. Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., then performed the impressive marriage ceremony of the Lutheran Church, and as the procession retraced its steps, the organ pealed forth Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." In a handsomely furnished room below the auditory the happy couple lingered to receive the congratulations of their friends, and then took their carriage for the cars, on a bridal tour through the South.

THE FIGHT FOR THE DIAMOND CROSS.—An exciting scene took place at the fair for the benefit of St. Augustine Church, held in National Guards' Hall. The voting for the diamond cross was about being closed. Lieutenant McGuffin, of the Sixth district, who was one of the contestants for the cross, sent his sergeant, Lewis N. David, to represent him at the closing scene. Lieutenant Killacky was there. This fiery officer was the opponent of his brother Lieutenant, McGuffin. It is said that Sergeant David attempted to pass through a line of persons who were waiting to deposit their votes, when some of the roughs, construing this as an effort to defeat Killacky, immediately went for the unlucky sergeant, and he was sadly beaten with blackjacks. Some of his assailants, it is said, were police officers in citizen's dress. The excitement in the room was, for the moment, intense, but it was soon abated by the announcement of an officer that "all was safe. The voting then closed, and the ballots were counted, with this result:—Lieutenant Killacky, 6904; Lieutenant McGuffin, 6732. The former, having a majority of 172, received the cross.

INJURED WHILE TRYING TO STOP A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Mr. Samuel W. Worrell endeavored to stop a runaway horse attached to a milk wagon, in Brown street, at 6 o'clock this morning, when he was struck by the animal, knocked to the ground, and the wagon passed over his breast. He was carried to his residence, at Sixteenth and Brown in a very serious condition. The horse was stopped shortly after, without doing any damage.

A CONCERT AND SUPPER will be given by the Central Congregational Society at the chapel, Eighteenth and Green streets, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. There will be vocal and instrumental music, and a substantial supper in the parlors above afterwards. The same thing last year was unusually satisfactory to those partaking of it.

WOMEN'S WORK.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church—Election of Officers.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church held an adjourned annual meeting to-day, in Calvary Presbyterian Church, Locust street, above Fifteenth. Mrs. W. E. Schenck, President of the society, occupied the chair. The business of the meeting consisted in the submission of the reports of committees. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. J. D. McCord, for the last six months, shows that the receipts of the society have been $5274 21, out of which sum $4895 25 has been paid to the Board of Foreign Missions, and $317 20 have been expended for the ordinary expenses of the society. The balance, therefore, in the hands of the treasurer is $131 76, and not $11,462, as misprinted in a morning paper.

Mrs. A. J. Rowley, chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented a report which says:—

Since the organization of the society five new managers have been elected to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations. The committee are impressed with the fact that a more judicious selection of officers could not be made. The record of six months testifies to the energy, efficiency, and wisdom of the faithful band, whose constant attendance and untiring activity have contributed so much to secure the success now evident, as a society, we this day have occasion to unite our congratulations. The same may be said of the managers, with few exceptions. Where incapacitated for service they have resigned, and others fill their places.

The delightful harmony of our board has conduced to make our meetings exceedingly attractive, and we think we speak the sentiment of all when we assert that heart joins with heart and hand with hand in this earnest Christian effort. In looking over the list, we find no name we can afford to erase. The committee are persuaded that the short time of service is a sufficient reason for recommending the re-election of the entire board.

The officers re-elected in accordance with the wishes of the committee comprise the following ladies:—

President, Mrs. W. E. Schenck. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Z. M. Humphrey, Mrs. D. A. Cunningham, Mrs. Judge William Strong, and Mrs. E. P. Wilson. Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. D. Gregory. Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Granger. Home Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. C. Perkins. Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. B. Grier. Treasurer, Mrs. J. D. McCord.

WEARY OF LIFE.

A Woman from Trenton Robbed in This City on Tuesday—She Attempts Suicide.

There arrived in the upper section of the city, on Tuesday last, from Trenton, a widow lady named Mrs. Ella Zeigler, aged twenty-seven years. She states that her father is a boatman in that city, and she came to town for the purpose of finding a Mrs. Yost, whose address she had forgotten. Wandering along Beach street, she was accosted by two men, who, noticing that she was a stranger, undertook to give her directions where to go.

Taking her to an out-of-the-way place they watched an opportunity and suddenly snatched a satchel from her hand, rifled it of its contents, consisting of some clothing, threw the satchel in her face and then ran away. After this mishap she did not know what to do. She roamed around the streets and slept on Tuesday she don't know where. Wednesday afternoon saw her on Poplar street wharf.

She gazed up and down the river, and thinking to herself, as she states, that "she was of no use to herself or to anybody else," the thought suddenly seized her to drown herself. Without deliberation she plunged into the stream! All this happened in broad daylight, and there was no want of assistance at hand. An old gentleman who was standing near by leaped into a boat, and with the assistance of Police Officer Brandt, of the Tenth district, the would-be suicide was brought to dry land, just as she was about disappearing from the surface of the water.

The woman was taken to the Tenth district station-house, where she was comfortably provided for by Lieutenant Clark. This morning she appeared at the Mayor's office, and, after many apologies for her foolish act, promised to do so no more if his Honor would but send her back to Trenton. She will be sent there to-day.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Alexander Steinecker attempted to commit suicide this morning at 9 o'clock, by jumping into the Delaware at Race street wharf. He was rescued by a citizen and taken to the Tenth District Station house. No cause is assigned for the act.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Semple Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Paxson and Finletter.

The trial of Alfred Riley for the murder of Matthew Semple, on the night of December 8 last, was resumed this morning. The most important testimony given yesterday was that of Mrs. Kennedy, living at the corner of the little street where Semple was found, who said she was attracted by a groaning and chopping noise in the street, as if an animal's head was being beaten, and upon going out she saw a man stooping over Semple and chopping his head with something. She sent her daughter for an officer, and the man hearing her walked rapidly off; she called two men to the spot, and while they were standing looking at Semple, all covered with blood, they saw the man coming back, and they called out, "Here comes the murderer," and he turned down a side street, and they all ran away. That man was in general appearance like the prisoner.

Charles Stuhl testified that he went with Mrs. Kennedy, and while they were standing about Semple, a man came towards them, and Mrs. Kennedy said, "There's the man;" he turned down a side street, and they all ran away; the prisoner looked very much like that man.

Michael McGean testified that he was informed of this matter by Mrs. Kennedy's daughter, and, procuring assistance, he took Semple to the drug store at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets; he found near Semple the stone that was produced in court.

Mrs. McGean testified that she heard the excitement, and saw her husband and several others carry the man away; she noticed the left pocket of the man's pantaloons hanging out.

Dr. Levis testified that the hat, coat, and stone produced in court had blood upon them, the stone having an abundance of blood upon it.

William B. Van Ingen testified that Semple was a wood engraver, in his employ until December 3d, earning from $5 to $8; the envelopes and bill-heading produced in court were those of witness.

Charles Miller sworn—I am a detective officer, and was assigned to investigate this case; I arrested the defendant on the 10th of December, at the fifteenth District Station House, at Twenty-third and Brown streets, at 7½ o'clock in the evening; he had on the coat and pants, and cap that have been produced here; I searched him, and found on him the papers and envelopes that were spoken of by Mr. Van Ingen, and also a newspaper of that date giving an account of the occurrence, and some small change; I also found a shirt in his coat pocket; I took him to the hospital into the presence of Matthew Semple; when I saw the prisoner in the station-house I identified him from the description given by Semple and Mrs. Kennedy; when we got to the hospital I aroused Semple, and he said, pointing towards Riley, "That's the man—give me my cap;" Riley at that time had on his head the cap produced; I turned to Riley and asked if that was Semple's cap, and he said "Yes." I then asked him if he knew Semple, and he said, "Yes;" they had started that morning from the station-house together. A nurse brought this old white hat to me, and I asked Riley if it was his, and he said it was. I showed Semple the envelopes, and asked him if he had given them to Riley, for Riley had told me so, and Semple said Riley had taken them out of his pocket. To this Riley said nothing. On our way back Riley told me the shirt was Semple's, and I asked him why he had it; he said Semple had given it to him to carry in his coat pocket; I asked him how he got the blood on his coat sleeves, and he said it was brick-dust; he said he went into that little street because Semple was drunk, and he couldn't get him to the station house; I asked him how he came to kill the man, and he said he didn't remember anything about it, and he himself was a poor unfortunate devil, anyhow, and then went on to give a history of himself. On trial.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$11200 City 6s, New	102½	700 sh Read R	55.54-94
$600 do.	102½	600 do	54-81
$14000 Pa R con 6s reg	94	100 do	b30.54-81
$9000 O C & A 7s	99	300 do	54¾
500 sh Leh Na	35⅜	1100 do	54-81
300 do	b60. 35⅜	500 do	54⅞
100 sh Cam & Am	126⅛	5 sh Minehill R.	53⅜
81 sh Leh Val R	61¾	100 sh N Cent R	b60 43⅛
		100 sh O C & A R	51⅛

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Judges and the Income Tax.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The New Loan in Europe.

The Illness of General Spinner.

Jail Delivery in Richmond.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in consultation to-day with the law officer of the department as to how far the decision of the Supreme Court against imposing the income tax on salaries of State judges is to extend. It is held by some that this decision applies equally to national office-holders as well as to State officials. It is left with the Commissioner to draw the line, and he will hold hat this decision of the court does not apply to he State judges.

Under this decision the Government will be compelled to refund all the money called from this source.

General Spinner had a Relapse

last evening, and is suffering considerably this morning. Fears are entertained that he will not be able to sail on the 3d of May for Europe.

The New Loan.

Several agents sent abroad by the Government to popularize the loan represent that it is difficult to get capitalists to invest in it. The agents assert that foreign houses and some Americans are receiving much larger commissions for State and railroad securities which pay larger dividends.

It is suggested that if the interest had been made payable abroad there would have been less trouble in negotiating the loan. A number of Canadians who have been here watching the work of

The Joint High Commission

are greatly disappointed that no provision has been made for reciprocity in trade with the provinces.

They were led to believe that in the settlement of the fishery, navigation of the St. Lawrence, and other questions, they would get greater advantages than they have had since the abrogation of the old treaty. Our Government has indicated its willingness to consider this as an independent proposition.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fishery Question, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Joint High Commission having yesterday taken a recess till next Wednesday, it is presumed the interval will be occupied in preparing the necessary drafts for the commission and reducing to shape the results of the negotiations as far as it has gone. In other words, though the general principles of settlement have been agreed upon, the plan has not yet acquired form.

There is little if any doubt that the fisheries and the navigation of the canals and the river St. Lawrence have been considered as separate questions, but the details have not been arranged. These subjects, together with the principles on which claims against Great Britain are to be settled, and the arbitration of the San Juan question, will all be embraced in one treaty to be submitted to the Senate.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ovation to a Bruiser.

BOSTON, April 27.—O'Baldwin, the pugilist, having served a sentence in jail at Lawrence, was liberated to-day. He was conveyed from jail in a hack, followed by an admiring crowd. His friends have presented him with a new suit of clothes, and will give him a benefit at the Olympic Theatre in Boston to-morrow night.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Escape from Jail.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—Lucien Beard, the notorious horse-thief, with Alfred Hazle and J. W. Watson, two men from North Carolina, held by the United States authorities for passing counterfeit money, escaped from jail this morning at 3 o'clock.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Wheat is irregular and heavy; No. 2, free, seller, at $1·21½, cash, and $1·22@123½, seller, May. It is offered at $1·24½, seller June. Corn is dull and depressed; we quote at 52@52¾c., seller May.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	6,000	6,000	Rye, bus.	4,000	
Wheat, bus.	50,000	116,000	Oats, bus.	27,000	64,000
Corn, bus.	104,000	110,000	Barley, bus.	3,000	1,000

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Stocks heavy. Money steady at 5 per cent. Gold, 110¾@111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113¾; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do. 113½; do. 1865, new, 113½; do. 1867, 113½; do. 1868, 112½; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72½; Missouri 6s, 93½; Canton Co., 64½; Cumberland preferred, 32; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 100¾; Erie, 20½; Reading, 110½; Adams Express, 52; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 110½; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 126½; Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Western Union Telegraph, 60½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Cotton is active and irregular; middling, 14¼c.; low middlings, 13½c. Flour dull; small business. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania, $1 55@1·60. White Southern Corn, 76@77c.; yellow Southern, 76@78c.; mixed Western, 73@74c. Rye is scarce; sold at 95c.@$1·05. Oats firm at 68@69c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour dull and favors buyers; State at $5·75@6·35; Ohio at $6·15@6·75; Western at $5·75@7; Southern at $6·55@9. Wheat dull; no sales. Corn steady; mixed Western at 75c. Oats are in limited request; Western at 65@69c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Whisky at 93c.

A CONCERT IN AID OF THE MARKET SQUARE CHURCH of GERMANTOWN will be given at the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, 1871, at 8 o'clock, by prominent members of the Handel and Haydn Society of Philadelphia.

The programme will comprise choice selections from the old masters, and choruses from the best oratorios.

Conductor.....W. A. ULMER.
Pianist.....THOMAS A'BECKET, Jr.

Tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the principal drug stores, Gates', Parker's, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. 4 27 7t

FOURTH EDITION

Affairs at the Capital.

Army and Navy Orders.

Murder of a Revenue Officer.

Later from Europe.

Dissensions in the Commune.

France Cannot Pay the Indemnity.

Validity of Southern Contracts

Important Patent Case Decision.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Dissensions in the Commune.

LONDON, April 27.—The *Evening Standard* has the following special despatch from Paris:—

The Commune suffers for want of union among its members, as well as for lack of money and men. The National Guards openly disobey the orders of the Commune, and it is believed the Commune will

Make Its Last Stand

in Rue Rivoli and Rue Castiglione, in the immediate vicinity of the Place Vendome.

Fort Montrouge will probably be

Stormed by the Versailles Army

to-day.

The Commune has impressed into the military service the porters of the Lyons Railway.

The sentence disbanding the 105th Battalion of National Guards for cowardice has been quashed. Fort Mont Valerien is silent to-day.

It is now admitted that

The Government is Unable to Pay to the Germans

the first instalment of the indemnity, long since due.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The following general order was issued to-day:—

The military post of Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, together with the lands appertaining thereto, is hereby transferred to the Ordnance Department, sufficient storage room for the engineer's property now at the post, and barrack room for the accommodation of the engineer. Keepers of said property will be furnished by the Ordnance Department. The St. Louis Arsenal is transferred to Jefferson Barracks, and the old arsenal site will be known as St. Louis Depot.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Another Revenue Officer Murdered.

Collector R. M. Wallace, of the Third South Carolina district, reports to the Internal Revenue Commissioner that on the 20th instant James B. Sherman, Deputy United States Marshal and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, while making a seizure of contraband whisky at Greenville, S. C., was approached from behind and struck on the head with a piece of wood. His skull is thought to be crushed, and on the afternoon of the 21st he was not expected to live twenty-four hours.

The New Comet.

Commodore B. F. Sands, of the United States Naval Observatory, writes to the Secretary of the Navy that the new planet discovered by Dr. Luther at Bilk, near Dusseldorf, was observed here by Prof. Hall on the 22d inst. as follows:—Right ascension, 11 degrees 33 minutes 7 seconds; north declination, 11 degrees 2 minutes 31 seconds. The new planet is of the eleventh magnitude, and is the 113th of the minor planets. It has been named by the Berlin astronomers "Amalthea."

Naval Orders.

Captain Nicholson, United States Navy, has been ordered to duty as a member of the board of which Captain L. Patterson is President.

Lieutenant O. W. Farenholt is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Lieutenant George W. Delong is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Telegraphic Gold Transfer.

The United States Treasurer to-day made a telegraphic transfer of $806,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury at New York, through the Bank of California.

Validity of Southern Contracts.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Supreme Court of South Carolina has lately unanimously decided in favor of the validity of contracts in which slaves were the consideration.

Interesting Patent Case.

In the interference case between the application of John Riley, of Troy, N. Y., for a composition for certain steam boilers and a patent granted to Banman, of New York city, for a similar patent, an appeal from the board of examiners in chief, the decision of the board awarding priority of invention to Riley has been sustained by the Acting Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

Convicted of Murder.

The jury in the Criminal Court to-day brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Horatio Balster for the killing of Joseph James, a gambler, in February last.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ship News—Specie Shipment, Etc.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived, steamship San Francisco from Bermuda.

The half million specie announced as engaged for shipment per the Hansa has been withdrawn.

Bids for Gold.

NEW YORK, April 27.—There were fifty